// THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE VAN ARSDALE MURDER.

Trial of Jacob Van Arsdale for the Murder of Jasper Baird at Somerville, N. J.—A Spiritual Murderer.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 23.—The little town of Somerville, N. J., has at last an excitement worthy of its ancient renown. A man is on trial for murder, supposed to have been caused by spiritual hallucination. The town contains about three thousand inhabitants, and is located in Somerset county. Andrew M. Baird, a well-to-do farmer, with his family, consisting of a wife, three sons, two daughters, a little negro hired girl, and the accused, Jacob Van Arsdale, resided at a suburb of Somerville, called Flaggtown, for a long time past. Attached to the farm-house is a shoemaker's shop, as is the custom in this part of Jersey, where many of the farmers have blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, in which work is done by persons hired the year round by the farmers.

Nearly a year ago Jacob Van Arsdale, a man well known in Somerville and vicinity for his violent and ungovernable bursts of passion, sought employment from Mr. Baird in his avocation as a shoemaker. He was hired on Thanksgiving Day, and up to the 29th of last June did the work of the family, for which he was credited with board and his rent of the shoemaker's shop, besides doing work for himself outside in the neighborhood. Twice during his residence in Somerville had Van Arsdale been known to give way to fits of passion, attacking his father and brother-in-law, choking the author of his being in a savage manner until he was released by his neighbors. Gloomy and despondent by nature, he was subject to spiritual delusions, and gave way at times to irregular spasms of moodiness and reticence. On the evening of the 28th of June, 1867, Van Arsdale, who was quite deaf, had taken tea with the family, of which he was treated as a member, and retired to his bedroom at an early hour. In the same bedroom, but in a different bed, slept Abram Baird, aged 21 years, and Jasper Baird, his younger brother, the favorite child of the family, aged 12 years. Nothing unusual happened during the night, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the next morning the family were awakened and proceeded to breakfast as usual. Van Arsdale and the boy Jasper were absent from breakfast, and the little colored girl was sitting in Van Arsdale's seat at the table, when Jasper was sent after Van Arsdale to tell him to come to breakfast. The accused came in as Mrs. Baird was pouring out coffee for him, and going up to Mrs. Baird, he snapped his fingers at that lady and said to her, "Now you have got it," and went up stairs. In a few minutes after the boy Jasper was discovered lying in the shoemaker's shop, bathed in a pool of blood, his head crushed in by a lap-stone hammer used by the accused in his business, and two stabs in his neck, severing the carotid artery. Van Arsdale was discovered walking rapidly towards the public road, in an excited manner, and was seized at Roycefield, and arrested and brought back to jail by Sheriff Browkaw, of Somerset county. Mr. Walter Cammann, Teller of the Somerset Bank, on finding the body of the boy Jasper, opened his clothing and found life extinct, but the body was still warm, and the pulsations over. The murdered boy was a pleasant, handsome child, and a general favorite, particularly with the accused, for whom he was always ready to go of errands and oblige in a cheerful, frank way. The testimony of the father of the boy is as follows:—

Andrew M. Baird sworn—I am the father of Jasper Berger Baird; I live in Hillsborough township, about two miles from the railroad depot at Roycefield, and am a farmer; the murder occurred on the morning of the 29th day of last June; had breakfast at half-past five; the whole family ate except Jasper; family consisted of myself, wife, Abm. D. Baird, Henry Baird, Jasper Berger Baird, Jane Maria Baird, eight or nine years old, Sarah L., about three years, and a black girl, about fourteen (Gitty Jane Staats); Jasper went to take the cows to the field and fetch up the horses; when he got back we were all through breakfast and I was shaving; had just finished shaving; he came right into the dining-room; asked him some questions about school; and he was going to sit down to the table when his mother said, "Go and call Jacob, they could eat together;" when Jake came down the colored girl was eating and I was shaving; did not observe anything about him in particular when he came down; Jasper went to call Jake, and I stepped into another room, the next I heard was that "Jacob had killed Jasper;" I was in the bedroom adjoining the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; Van Arsdale was about fifty yards away, going towards the public road; I met Abram and said that Jake ought not to get away, and he and Henry started after him and overtook him about half way to the road; the house is five hundred feet from the road; Abram took hold of him; they had a scuffle, and Abram came back, and Henry went out for Mr. Staats, who had heard the noise, and was coming over; he was soon there, and I insisted on his getting some help from the neighbors; Henry and George Saums followed Jake; Mr. Staats and I went to see Jasper; his feet lay so that the door would not shut; he had been moved, as there were two puddles of blood; saw the wound in neck; supposed it was the only wound he had; Abram held up his head; he (Jasper) was warm, and covered with blood; Abram said that there was some life, but I said that he was dead; his coat was covered with blood; his eyes were open; his head lay in the blood; his body was not moved till the jury saw it; saw a knife and hammer; knife lay on work-bench; was all blood; the hammer lay under the end of the bench; Jasper was about twelve years old; Van Arsdale lived with me since last Thanksgiving Day, in November, 1866; was a shoemaker; worked at his trade for himself; talked of going away along in April; told me he had looked for a place, but could not be suited; said he thought Mrs. Baird did not want him; told him he could stay as long as he wanted to, and that was our bargain; I was going away that day; the breakfast things had not been taken away when Jake came came down; it was about ten minutes from the time that he went out until he came in; the body had been moved, apparently.

H. M. Gaston and Attorney-General Robeson appeared for the State of New Jersey, and Chancellor Ben. Williamson and John D. Bartine for the defendant. The legal talent on both sides is very able, and a brilliant forensic display may be expected from Williamson, who is said to be the O'Conor of New Jersey. Bartine opened for the defense this evening, and did not attempt to disprove the charge of the killing of the boy, but in the defense sought to prove that the accused was laboring under a hallucination or temporary aberration, which rendered him unfit for the time being to judge of the enormity of his crime.

John V. Hall, the brother-in-law of the prisoner, and his wife testified that the prisoner had been injured on the head when a boy, and was subject to sick headache and gloomy spells of despondency. It is also believed that the accused was in communion with the radical spiritualists, having as an intimate friend the celebrated Mrs. Jackson, the well-known spirit medium, a bold, showy woman, who is here, and will testify for the defense, hoping to prove that the accused did the murder while acting under inspiration. The prisoner's political affiliations were of the strongest radical type, and his sympathizers do not believe in his guilt. Public opinion, however, is against Van Arsdale, and the belief is that he will be convicted.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

This morning, at a late hour, your correspondent was admitted to an interview with the prisoner, who is confined in the old Somerville Jail, in the rear of the Court House, which is a feeble imitation of the Acropolis at Athens. An iron gate was opened, and we passed along a whitewashed corridor—the cells being furnished with wooden doors, and small, square apertures opening on the outside. Eighty years since, just after the peace between the colonies and Great Britain, a murderer was confined here, but since that time no crime of as great magnitude as this has been committed in good old Somerville.

The Sheriff rapped at the door, and, after a few minutes had elapsed, the pale, wrinkled face of a man of fifty-five years of age, or thereabout, appeared at the hole in the door. The eyes were of a weak, watery blue, the mouth and lips thin, and in conversation the face contracted and the lips twisted nervously. The head was bald in front, and the hair quite sparse behind. There was a lack of firmness in the face, and a suspicious venom in the eyes, indicating a moody but malignant temper when provoked. In reply to the question as to how he felt, the prisoner answered—"As well as possible;" and then added, "I read the Bible," and bent his ear down to the wicket to signify that he was deaf. He was then questioned as follows:—

Q. "Why did you kill the boy?"
A. "I don't know why I did *it*."

He seemed surprised and taken off his guard at this question and did not seem to hear the next question quite so well, for be it remembered he has never before made a positive confession of his crime.

Q. "Were you not friendly with the boy Jasper?"
A. "Yes; I believe he was a good boy, and I liked him."
Q. "Then you do not know why you committed the crime?"
A. "No, I *can't* account for it; I dunno how it was." (with a low moan.)
Q. "Are you treated well and getting a fair trial?"
A. "Oh yes; I read the Bible and get newspapers. Do you know me? (with a keen transient look in the eyes.) I get some newspapers to read, but have not time."

Here the prisoner went back to his bed, bidding good night to your correspondent. The case will be continued to-morrow. The town has a great number of strangers at present. Great curiosity is manifested to hear the testimony of the spiritualist, Mrs. Jackson, in a murder case.—*N. Y. World.*

SENSATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Bank President Cowhided.

From the New Orleans Republican, Oct. 19.

One of the depositors in the late First National Bank of New Orleans was Mr. F. Bauer. It is stated that the amount of his deposit was about $18,000, and that it was made about twenty-four hours before the bank closed. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Bauer, while walking along Carondelet street, with a brush and pot of marking ink in his hand, met Mr. D. B. Forbes, the late President of the First National Bank, and immediately saluted him thus:—"You rascal, you have ruined me and my daughter." Bauer immediately grasped Forbes, the marking ink flew over his face and clothing, and the sidewalk was bespattered with it.

The spectators who heard the exclamation opened the way for Bauer to punish Forbes, presuming that it was an affair of criminal intrigue. Bauer for a while had his own way, with one hand twisting the financier's necktie and choking him so that his tongue protruded, and with the other laying the cowhide over his head and shoulders in no gentle blows. Forbes at length broke his cane over Bauer's shoulders, but was still wincing under the terrible strokes of the cowhide and the disgrace of the punishment inflicted upon him, when Bauer, having satisfied his anger, released the financier.

By this time several hundred people were collected around the antagonists, and the ex-president of the bank, whose complexion could not be distinguished in consequence of the profusion of marking ink upon his person, rushed into a cab and went up Carondelet street. Bauer, who remained master of the field, deliberately walked along Carondelet street amid congratulations.

Poisoning Case in Connecticut Reported.

From the Bridgeport Standard, Oct. 24.

An examintion was had in Greenwich last week of Hugh Murray and Peter McDonnell, charged with an attempt to poison William Wallace, by means of mixing Croton oil in his coffee. All these parties are in the employ of Hon. William M. Tweed. The complaint charges that on or about the 30th of June, and again on the 9th of October, 1867, the accused put Croton oil in the coffee of Mr. Wallace, from which he suffered severely, and was placed in serious danger of death. The evidence was circumstantial. It was shown that McDonnell had purchased a large amount of Croton oil at the drug store of Mr. Mead, and that globules of Croton oil were floating in that portion of the coffee which Wallace did not drink.

The effects appear to have been much more severe from the dose taken October 9 than that of June 30, and although Wallace drank but two swallows on the last occasion, yet he was prostrated thereby, and his physicians said that all the symptoms were those usually resulting from Croton oil taken in a large quantity. It appears that Wallace was about to take his dinner under a tree on the 9th of October, but Murray induced him to sit down in a dark corner of the shed, where the condition of the coffee would not be so readily noticed, while taking his noonday meal. After having drank two swallows and beginning to feel the effects, Murray accused Wallace of having told Mr. Tweed about his killing and stealing chickens. The relations of all these parties had previously been harmonious. The accused were bound over for trial at the next term of the Superior Court, Murray being held in $3000 bonds and McDonnell in $2000, and for want of bail they are now in the Bridgeport jail.

Codification of United States Laws--The Cost of Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Commission to codify the United States laws have made such progress that they are about ready to have portions of the laws as revised printed for the inspection of Congress. The work has proved much more complicated than was anticipated after the Commission organized. The different subjects were assigned as follows:—Land and Patent Laws, Judge Johnson, of Ohio; Judiciary, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Military, Judge James, of the District of Columbia.

The proportion of the laws of these classes, which has become obsolete, varies from one-half to three-fourths of the whole, and the reductions made by striking out the superfluous sections have been large. Generally speaking, the older laws are far more fully drawn than those of a modern date, and many have been found upon which it was impossible to fix a precise construction. The commission is considering the propriety of recommending a radical change in the organization of the Attorney-General's office, so that by attaching several solicitors to that Department, to whom all points of law can be referred from the departments here, and to a certain extent from the country at large, the expenses of the Government for legal advice will be greatly reduced.

Official returns show that the expenses of carrying out the Reconstruction law have been kept within the estimates made when the bill was passed. The amount appropriated was $1,500,000. Of this amount less than one million has been used, and the most expensive part of the work, the registration, is nearly completed. Up to the week ending with September 28 there had been sent to the paymasters of the several military districts $1,404,728, leaving in the Treasury to the credit of the Second District $95,271. At the same date there were in the hands of these paymasters unexpended balances amounting to $532,811, leaving in the Treasury, out of the $1,500,000 appropriated, $628,082 unexpended.

Senator Howard's Letter on Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Oct 23.—Considerable surprise and comment have been occasioned by the non-appearance of Senator Howard's letter on the impeachment of the President. The following letter to the editor of the *Constitutional Union* shows that he forwarded the document in question to this city for publication:—

"DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Dear Sir:—Your note of the 26th is received. I have by this mail sent to L. D. Merchant, Senate folding room, the paper you ask for, with instructions to call and see you. I am unwilling my letter should be published without comments, and have inclosed some in a manuscript to Mr. Merchant.

"Very respectfully yours, J. M. HOWARD."

Sundry applications have been made to Mr. Merchant for the letter, but up to this time it has been withheld.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Demand for Extremes—Confiscation and Impeachment.

From the Anti Slavery Standard.

The only effective opposing force with which successfully to cope with the Rebel Democratic alliance in the sphere of politics is out-and-out, unadulterated radicalism. The "conservative" Republican policy has been tested and is a failure. The advance which has been made from time to time has been in spite of the "practical" managers, and not in any sense as the result of their wisdom and forethought.

We have had Johnson's mulish and sometimes frantic opposition, co-operating with the earnest radical undercurrent among the people, and thus have come forward, lifting the dead-weight Fessendens from one successive level to another. It is most unfortunate for our cause in this State, at this juncture, that Johnson allowed himself to be over-persuaded not to make a speech after the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections. But we cannot and ought not to depend upon the excitement of an unnatural stimulant to ensure success. Disciplined by the recent defeats, and other losses foreshadowed in the near future, the radical voices, lately modified, or silenced in the Republican ranks, will again be heard and heeded.

Our clients, the blacks of the South, are an element of strength not to be ignored or overlooked in the reorganization of political forces now going on. They are, and will continue to be, the allies of the genuine radicals of the North. With this alliance will rest the future balance of power. That party will be wisest which best meets the reasonable demands of the newly enfranch'sed black race, and of the sincere and earnest advocates of an impartial, enlightened democracy. It will not be enough to simply gain the organization of State Governments in the South, upon the basis of the present Congressional plan, and then withdraw the military protection of the Federal arm, and leave the recently emancipated, landless blacks to the chances of an equal struggle with the rebellious white land monopolists of that section of the country.

The blacks of the South are entitled to homesteads on the soil which their unrequited labor in past years has paid for many times over. They have not only earned a title to such homesteads, but it will presently be seen that a landed foothold will be absolutely indispensable to maintain their political freedom. Those immense, undivided estates are, by the laws of war, really the property of the Federal Government. They are now in possession of their present occupants only by the treachery and bad faith of the usurper at the White House. It remains, therefore, a duty of Congress to depose Johnson and dispossess the rebellious occupants of the large landed estates fraudulently conveyed to them by the traitor President.

Next, to provide for the division of those estates, and to guarantee homesteads of forty acres each to the now dependent landless blacks and loyal poor whites, and also to pre-empt similar claims in favor of the soldiers of the Union army. Such a confiscation and distribution of the Southern lands, which are rightfully the property of the Federal Government, if parcelled out and sold at merely nominal rates, would put an immense sum in the National Treasury, and forever repudiation schemes, and, if combined with a wise educational system, would secure the freedom and independence of the blacks and the poor whites, make welcome provision for a deserving soldiery, and in promoting the general welfare, bless even the cursing Rebels themselves.

The radical standard cannot be lowered. In the face of the enemy to be confronted that would be as inexpedient as it would be unjust. Southerners are still occasionally threatened with confiscation provided they reject the present Congressional reconstruction. The threat implies the right to confiscate. It is not only the right, but a duty which Congress owes to our only true friends in the South. The only thing now most needed is to take the dangerous power of a rebellious land monopoly and transfer its strength to trustworthy and deserving parties. This question of land and education in the South, as connected with the ballot for the negro, the Republican National Convention will have to meet. So, also, with the standard-bearer to be chosen by that Convention. There is no need of faltering or compromise. The present Congress may and ought to do promptly the work we have indicated. Added thereunto, it can also choose a President, if the votes of the people, in a possible contingency, should fail to elect. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

National Bank Shares and State Taxation—The Distinction Between a Tax on Bank Capital and Bank Shares.

Tobias S. Bradley et al. vs. The People of Illinois.—In error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—The plaintiffs in error were the owners of the capital stock of the Second National Bank of Peoria. The Assessor of the town of Peoria assessed the shares of the bank at their par value. The plaintiffs in error, believing the assessment unauthorized, applied by petition to the Board of Supervisors of their county, and that Board, after consideration, held the shares were not subject to taxation, and granted the prayer of the petitioners that the assessment be stricken from the lists.

The State Auditor declined to approve the action of the Board, and brought the case into court under an act authorizing the proceeding to test the questions involved. The cause was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where, after considering the objections of the Auditor, "that the money invested in such shares is clearly within the meaning of the term 'investment in stocks,' as defined in the second section of the act of February 12, 1863; that the rate of taxation sought to be levied on the shares was no greater than would be levied on the capital stock or shares of State banks, and therefore not in contravention of the provisions of section forty-one of the act of June 3, 1864; and that the taxation sought to be imposed was not in violation of any law of Congress exempting United States bonds from taxation under State authority." The order of the Board of Supervisors was reversed and annulled. The cause thence came here.

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance as follows:—The case came before that Court on an appeal from a decision of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Peoria, by which they had refused to assess a State and county tax on the shares of Bradley and Howell in the First and Second Banks of Peoria. The appeal was taken by the Auditor of Public Accounts, in behalf of the State. The Supreme Court reversed this decision of the Board, and held the shareholders liable to the tax. The ground of exemption relied on, both before the Supervisors and the Supreme Court, was want of authority in the Board, within the forty-first section of the National Bank act of June, 1864, and particularly within the second proviso of that section, which declares that the tax "shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of the States." The act of the State, dated February 14, 1857, provides for taxing the capital stock of the banks, together with the surplus profits or reserved funds. No tax is imposed specifically on the shares held by the stockholder. This question came before us in the case of Van Allen vs. The Assessors (3 Wall, 573, 581), from New York, where the statute taxing the State banks was substantially like that of Illinois. We then held the tax unauthorized, for the defect stated. It was in that case attempted to be sustained on the same ground relied on here, that the tax on the capital was equivalent to tax on the shares, as respected the shareholders. But this position was answered that, admitting it to be so, yet, inasmuch as the capital of the State banks may consist of the bonds of the United States, which were exempt from State taxation, it was not easy to see that the tax on the capital was an equivalent to a tax on the shares. We see no distinction between the two cases, and the judgment of the Court below must be reversed, and the proceedings remanded, with directions to enter a judgment affirming the decision of the Board of Supervisors.

SEYMOUR ON THE SITUATION.

Speech of Ex-Governor Seymour at Brooklyn Last Night, on the Issues of the Day.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

The Athenæum was crowded to overflowing last night, mainly with Americans of Irish Birth, and rather recent importation, to hear ex-Governor Seymour speak. The hall was literally covered with American flags, and a band of music enlivened the performances. Mr. Seymour was loudly applauded when he appeared on the platform.

After a somewhat lachrymose rehearsal of the dreadful condition into which the mismanagement of the Republican party, as he charged, had plunged "our beloved country," he said the result of the elections in the great States which had recently cast their votes had sent a chill to the managers of that party; he had great experience in public affairs, had lately spoken in many other parts of the State, and came before this audience with a weary and wasted frame, and reckoning from his observations, he firmly believed the deeper shadow of the November election would send a deeper chill to their hearts. (Applause.) He hoped the day would never come when the Democratic party, patriotic as he believed it to be, having fought as they did (faint applause) the battles of the country—when that party would forget (as the Republicans had) that its interests alone were to be consulted; two parties were necessary; our fathers never held the time would come when there would not be two parties, or believed it was good one should hold power all the time. The Republicans had held power for seven years—seven years of misrule, in which the great interests of the country were ignored and forgotten. In the present election New York was much concerned; and the question to be considered was whether the Republican party had been faithful to its trusts. Eight years ago every American was proud of our commerce, and our seamen were admired for their skilfulness. We once went to war with Great Britain because our rights were invaded on the ocean in the case of obscure citizens, and then we disputed her power, and looked forward to the day when we should be the mistress of the sea. This fine fancy of future glory has been dissipated under Republican rule. Why was the great Republican press of the country silent upon subjects of such vital interest—upon all subjects, indeed, except matters relating to the Freedmen's Bureau? (Laughter.)

The telegraph told me once what General Sickles did, or what General Butler—(cries of "Boo! hoo!") does. Last night the people of New York were addressed by a man who occupies a high position in the Government, the third officer in the land, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who aspires to lift himself still higher; he advocates the impeachment of the President—probably to get his position. He looks to be President. (Occasional jeers.) Now what did he say? Did he say anything of the prostration of our great commercial and shipping interests? Did he remind us that we had lost the carrying trade of the world? No; his speech breathed only partisan hatred; not one word had he to say to the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the country. It is the practice of the Republican speakers to draw your attention from your great interests to partisan differences and difficulties.

Are these men longer to be intrusted with political power? We have been robbed; our commerce has been swept from the seas; all our affairs are in a distracted condition, and yet these men can think or speak of nothing but the Freedmen's Bureau. In the course of his official authority he had once vetoed a bill, for which the ministers of the Gospel censured him, and charged him with doing wrong; but some time afterwards they came to him and said he was right. He told them that he knew he was right, and, furthermore, that it was not judicious or proper to enforce morals by legislative action; if it were, and it could be done, he would abolish all sins at once. The speaker then touched lightly the lager beer question, and in a sweeping sentence puffed all the Germans of the land for their sobriety, industry, and patriotism, "It is more hurtful," he said, "to drink one glass behind the door, than four glasses openly." (Great applause.)

He expressed his confidence, in concluding, that the Democratic party would triumph in November, a result that would be for the good of his Republican friends, as well; and when the Democrats get into power the Republicans might do what they pleased, say what they pleased, the Democrats would be the first to strike down any one who molested them in the exercise of their rights—in vindication of a great principle. (Applause and yells.) They were the men to restore the Union. "May God defend the right," said the speaker, "in the approaching contest; and if we gain the victory, as I pray we may, we will rejoice that the day has come when we can bring back good government to our beloved land." (Applause.)

Three cheers were then called for (from the platform) for the speaker, "the next President of the United States."

VIRGINIA.

The Election—The Call for a Convention Carried.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Intelligence from Richmond, Va., states that the polls are closed in all the wards of the city except the Third, in which the voting will continue. Official returns from the four wards in which the polls are closed show a majority of 211 for the radical ticket, which will be increased by the vote in the Third Ward, and a majority of 1330 for the Convention. In the wards heard from only 22 negroes voted the conservative ticket, and but 37 white men the radical ticket. General Schofield is denounced for keeping the polls open longer than his order for the election specified.

I learn that charges for improper conduct in conducting the election will be preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel Rose by a number of prominent citizens.

From returns received the Convention will be composed of 42 conservatives and 63 radicals. Thirteen negroes have been returned as far as heard from.

THE PLAINS.

Terms of Peace Agreed Upon With All the Tribes but the Cheyennes—All the Latter Tribe Not Yet Arrived.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Kansas, Oct. 21, via Fort Harker, Oct 24, 1867.—The Commission concluded a treaty to-day with the Kiowa and Comanche tribes. These tribes are to go on reservation, in Indian Territory, on the north fork of Red river, near Witchelow Mountain. They promise peace, and are to receive annuity $2500, an agency house, clothing, provisions, etc. This is no material alteration of the treaty of 1865.

The Commissioners will be delayed six days for the arrival of the hostile Cheyennes, now making medicine sixty miles distant.

The treaty with the Arapahoes and Apaches will be concluded to-morrow. The Arapahoes returned to-night from pursuit of the Kaw Indians, who stole their horses from here a few nights since. They recovered the horses and killed the Kaw Indians.

If the Cheyennes come in as they promise, peace will be made with all Southern Indians.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

The Election in West Virginia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 25—Noon.—Consols, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 69½; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 45¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—Cotton firm. Sales of 15,000 bales. Quotations are unaltered. The sales for the week have been 116,000 bales, of which 12,000 were to speculators, and 28,000 for export. The stock in port is 678,000 bales, of which 165,000 are American. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

In the Liverpool markets all other articles are unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 25—Noon.—The steamship Scotia, from New York, has arrived here, *en route* for Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The ship Hudson, reported ashore in the Thames, has been got off, and will be discharged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—The barque Home, from Quebec, lost her deck load in a storm.

The West Virginia Election.

WHEELING, Oct. 25.—The election in West Virginia for State Senate and Representatives took place yesterday. The returns were meagre, and indicate a diminished vote.

The Democrats have made large gains, as far as heard from.

Wheeling city and Ohio county give 700 Democratic majority. Brooke county also elects the entire Democratic ticket. It is impossible at present to make an estimate as to what the returns from the State will foot up. Wood, Marshall, Wirt, Berkeley, and probably Harrison counties have gone for the Republicans.

CUBA.

Loss of Barque Ella Adela, from New York, on Punta Reefs.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The British barque Ella Adela, Captain Alexander, from New York, has been wrecked on Punta Reefs, owing to a strong current produced by the prevailing heavy north-east winds. It is supposed she will be a total loss, though part of her cargo will be saved. The Ella Adela cleared at New York on the 11th inst. with a general cargo. She is owned by Captain Alexander and others, hailed from Nassau, N. P., was built at Robbinston, Maine, in 1855, and was two hundred and ninety-five tons register, new measurement.

—President Cabral, of the Republic of Santo Domingo, under date 7th October, 1867, publishes a proclamation formally and officially denying the sale or transfer of the Bay of Samana to the United States or any other power, or the intention of the Government and people to enter into any negotiations for a sale or transfer of the same. He accuses the enemies of the country of having set forth such false statements. The treaty between the United States and the Republic is also published.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds were firmly held; July 7-30s sold at 105, a slight advance. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 112¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 109¾ for '65 5-20s; and 106⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101¼, a slight decline; and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 47⅞@48, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 124, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50⅜, no change; Lehigh Valley at 50⅜, no change; North Pennsylvania at 31, no change; Catawissa preferred at 24, a decline of 2; and Northern Central at 42⅜, a decline of ¼. 64 was bid for Norristown; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was more doing. Second and Third sold at 77½@77¾, a decline of ½; and Hestonville at 11¾@12, a decline of ¼. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Corn Exchange sold at 70½, an advance of ½. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 247 for North America; 57¾ for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 59¾ for Girard; 95 for Western; 70 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37½, a decline of ¼; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 25½, a decline of ¼. 35 was bid for Morris Canal; 90 for do. preferred; and 52 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142¼; 11 A. M., 142¾; 12 M., 141¾; 1 P. M., 142, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 7 per cent. Gold and stock speculators report the market easy—a state of things produced by the fact that short interest in gold and stocks is large enough to create an active borrowing demand for both stocks and gold. Bears in this way help to carry a load which has before been sustained by the bulls alone. In commercial paper there is no improvement. From merchants throughout the country the calls are urgent, and on all sides lenders are very cautious and discriminating."

"About $9,000,000 of 3 per cent. certificates have been issued by the Treasury office in this city. The December issue of compound notes are not presented to any extent, as there is a loss of ½ per cent. of interest on their exchange."

The Assistant Treasurer says:—

"The notes of the second and third series of Seven-thirties (due June and July, 1868), will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says:—

"The week opens with a brisk and pressing demand for money, and in most bank parlors the market is working stringent. The calls from the country for currency were on a much larger scale than at any time within a week or ten days past. One house remitted $150,000 to-day to its country correspondents. The offerings of grain paper—time bills on cargoes: and for speculation here—are on the increase, while the miscellaneous demand is steadily growing. The return flow of currency is quite moderate. The merchants are getting considerable in the way of collections, but very little is being received from the country banks. In the open market the demand is steadily improving. First-class names are taken at 12@15 per cent., but others cannot be done for less than 20@24 per cent. The offerings of New York funds were light, and as nearly all the banks were buyers, the market was decidedly firmer. Round lots sold at ⅛@1-10 discount, closing with more buyers than sellers at the outside figure. The counter rates were unchanged—par selling and ⅛ discount buying. Buffalo and Oswego bills, ⅛@¼ off."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.......... 48⅜

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 7-30s..Je.am...	104⅝	40 sh 2d & 3d Sts R...	77¾
$100 do...Je.am...	104⅝	10 do.	77½
$500 Sch N 6s. '82.......	72½	20 sh Penna R.......	50⅜
$300 do...'72.......	90	2 do.......	50⅜
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s.......	99¾	100 sh N Penna.......	31
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s.......	93½	100 sh Sch N Pf....s60.	25¾
10 sh C & Am R...b5.	124	100 sh Read.......s5.	48
10 do..scrip......	94	100 do.......c.	48
60 sh Corn Ex Bk..s5.	70½	200 do.......ls.	48
300 sh Cata Pf.......b60.	24	200 do.......ls.s5.	48
100 do.......b60.	24	100 do.......c.	48
100 sh Hest'vle.......	12	300 do.......b5.	48
100 do.......	11¾	500 do.......b30.	48
18 sh Leh N stk....s5.	37½	300 do.......b30.	48
4 sh Leh V R.......	50¾	200 do.......b5.	48

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; old 5-20s, 112¼@112¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., July, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1867, 106⅞@107⅛; 10-40s, 100¼@100⅜; 7-30s, June, 104¾@105; do., July, 104¾@105. Gold, 142@142¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, new, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1867, new, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100⅜; do. 7-30s, June, 104¾@105; do., July, 104¾@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118⅞@118¾; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116⅝; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115¼@115⅝. Gold, 142@142⅛. Silver, 136½@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, notwithstanding the light receipts, and stocks and prices have a downward tendency. The demand is extremely limited, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·75@9·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market has improved, and prices are in favor of sellers; sales of red at $2·30@2·60; and California at $3·05. 700 bushels choice Pennsylvania rye sold at $1·75. Corn is in moderate request, and lower; sales of yellow at $1·42@1·43; and 8000 bushels Western mixed at $1·38@1·40. Oats move slowly, with sales of 3000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@77c.

No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is lower; sales of 200 bushels at $8·25@8·50 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·25 to $2 50, a decline. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·50@2·55.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $55 ₩ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........47 | 11 A. M..........60 | 2 P. M..........64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Clara, Hamilton, St. John, N.B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Geo. W. Chase, Dunning, Portland, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr A. Young, Young, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr Montrose, Grearson, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Salem, do.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Geo. Nevinger, Smith, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Chelsea, do.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, Roxbury, do.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Georgetown, Chas. A. Heckscher & Co.
Schr O. B. Wood (new), Gandy, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. Law, York, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Salisbury, do.
Schr I. H. Marvel, Quillen, Richmond, R. Jones.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, East Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Bishop, Boston, Captain.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, New London, Captain.
Schr A. E. Martin, Lloyd, Roxbury, Captain.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Danversport, Captain.
Schr Transit, Endicott, Allyn's Point, Captain.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, Captain.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, from Ivigtut, via Boston, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Maggie, Milbey, from Boston, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.
Schr J. B. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr J. F. French, Burgess, from Wilmington.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Beverly.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr A. E. Martin, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Transit, Endicott, from Dighton.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Hingham.
Schr A. Young, Young, from Providence.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence.
Schr R. Law, York, from Apponaug.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Newport.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from New Bedford.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 23—8 P. M.—Barque Myrtle, from Liverpool, and brig Natrona, for Philadelphia, came to the Breakwater to-day. Barque Maximilian, for Antwerp, went to sea to-day. Wind blowing strong from N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Herald, Wood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 17th inst.
Brig Stelana, Symmes, hence, at Matanzas 17th inst.
Schr Carrie Walker, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 23d inst.
Schr W. Blake, Meservey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool and Halifax.
NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Arrived, steamship Virginia, from Vera Cruz.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Arrived, steamship Franconia, Sherwood, from Portland.
Ship E. H. Taylor, Anderson, from Portsmouth.
Ship Magdeleine, Henke, from Girgenti.
Ship M. Nottebohm, Lamb, from San Francisco.
Barque B U M S Howard, from Shields.
Barque Cecrops, Williams, from London.
Brig Brave, Sermin, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Just Judge.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Chief Justice Chase's recent decision in the case of Elizabeth Turner—a colored girl of Maryland, whom the decision sets free from an enforced apprenticeship to her former slave-master—is another of the many bulwarks which its author has had the great opportunity, and the equally great felicity, of erecting for the defense of American liberty. The facts are these:—

Mr. Lincoln's decree of emancipation, dated January 1, 1863, did not include Maryland. But Maryland shortly afterwards included herself by adopting a new constitution, which went into operation November 1, 1864, giving freedom to nearly a hundred thousand slaves. But many—perhaps most—of the masters parted with their slaves grudgingly; and, though slavery was constitutionally struck dead, its former upholders sought to revive it under another name, through a system of apprenticeship, degradingly different from the apprenticeship of whites. For instance: by the laws of Maryland, the indenture of a white child stipulates that he, or she, shall be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; but the indenture of a black child stipulates no such thing. The authority of the master over his black apprentice is described in the law as a property and interest; but the authority of the same master over his white apprentice is of no such character. The master may arbitrarily transfer his black apprentice to whomsoever he will; but he cannot transfer his white apprentice to any other person. The negroes of Maryland who were made apprentices to the masters whom they had formerly served as slaves, found their new freedom a tyranny almost equal to their former slavery.

One of these victims was Elizabeth Turner, formerly a slave of Philemon T. Hambleton, of Talbot county, Maryland. On the second day after she attained her freedom by the new Constitution, her master made her his apprentice. The Chief Justice says that, after the new Constitution went into effect, "almost immediately, many of the freed people of Talbot county were collected together, under some local authority, the nature of which does not clearly appear, and the younger persons were bound as apprentices, usually, if not always, to their masters." It was for relief from this apprenticeship that Elizabeth Turner appealed to the Chief Justice, in the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the court, commanding Hambleton to produce the body of Elizabeth Turner, to certify to the true cause of her detention, and to give a reason (if any he had) why she should not be discharged. Hambleton made the following return to the writ:—

"In obedience to the command of the within writ, I herewith produce the body of Elizabeth Turner, together with a copy of the indenture of apprenticeship, showing the cause of her caption and detention, and respectfully await the action of your Honor."

His Honor then gave an admirably stated decision, releasing the girl from Hambleton's custody:—

"The following propositions," says the Chief Justice, "seem to me to be sound, and they decide the case.

"First. The first clause of the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States interdicts slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, and establishes freedom as the constitutional right of all persons in the United States.

"Second. The alleged apprenticeship in the present case is involuntary servitude within the meaning of these words in the amendment.

"Third. If this were otherwise, the indenture set forth in the return does not contain important provisions for the security and benefit of the apprentice, which are required by the laws of Maryland in indenture of white apprentices, and is therefore in contravention of that clause of the first section of the Civil Rights law, enacted by Congress April 9, 1866.

"Fourth. This law, having been enacted under the second clause of the thirteenth amendment, in enforcement of the first clause of the same amendment, is constitutional, and applies to all conditions prohibited by it, whether originating in transactions before or since its enactment.

"Fifth. Colored persons, equally with white persons, are citizens of the United States.

"The petitioner, therefore, must be discharged from restraint by the respondent."

The importance of this great and just decision will not be overlooked or forgotten by the friends of impartial justice. There was a time when nobody ever thought of looking to the Chief Justice of the United States for a word or act in favor of a black citizen's citizenship. That time—thank Heaven!—is past. It is a matter of pride to the nation that not only one most of its most intellectual men, but one of its ardent champions of liberty, sits in the supreme seat of American justice. The great and good man whose generous instinct and scholarly taste lent to Abraham Lincoln the beautiful closing sentence of the proclamation of emancipation, now receives, not only the thanks of one humble petitioner, Elizabeth Turner, whom his just judgment has delivered from oppression, but the thanks also of that great political party which is proud to recognize him as one of its ablest, purest, and bravest leaders—one whom it ought always delight to honor—and one whom it may need, at some exigency, to call from the nation's highest judicial to the nation's highest executive seat.

Means and Ends.

From the N. Y. Nation.

There are no advocates of equal suffrage whose conviction of its inherent justice, and of its necessity in order to secure a safe reconstruction of the country, can much exceed our own. Nor, we trust, are we given to evasive or uncandid methods of dealing with public questions. Yet, as every man of practical experience in life knows, it is possible, without lacking candor or straightforward frankness, to take such a course in pursuit of a favorite object as will secure the support of men whose prejudices would not permit them to assist if another and more direct method were adopted. It sometimes happens, on the other hand, that the boldest course is the one which encounters the least opposition and has the least irritating effect upon prejudiced men. And it seems to us that the events of this year have a double lesson for politicians. To our mind they show that the Republican party has committed a double mistake upon the same question, erring alike in being too bold, and yet not bold enough.

The establishment of equal suffrage throughout the nation is no less the duty than the logical necessity of the Republican party. It is easy to demonstrate that there is no such necessity as far as the public safety is concerned, for the enforcement of universal suffrage in Ohio as there is for its enforcement in Mississippi. A government by white voters only is, in the former State, a government by the immense majority of the population, to the exclusion only of an almost imperceptible minority; while in the latter State it is a government of the minority over the majority. The action of Ohio may be logically inconsistent, but works little practical injustice. The same action in Mississippi or South Carolina involves the most enormous practical injustice. To illustrate the point in another form, let us suppose that Maine should exclude from the polls every man who was the twentieth child of his parents. The rule would be absurd and unjust in the highest degree, viewed in the abstract. But in its practical working who would imagine that it led to a single case of injustice being done to the persons thus excluded, otherwise than in the mere fact of such exclusion? What judge would refuse to issue a warrant in favor of a twentieth son? What man would think himself any more free to defraud such an one than he would to defraud any other man? But suppose Vermont should disfranchise all sons except the first born—what oppression, jealousies, and heartburnings would arise out of a rule so severe and burdensome! Its government would cease to be republican in any just sense, and would be an insupportable oligarchy. We say, therefore, that it is not so absolutely inexcusable as many of our friends think for Ohio to act as she has done. Yet we not only favor equal suffrage in every State as a measure of abstract justice, but, as we have said, deem its establishment indispensable. The logical inconsistency of the North is intolerable. The practical question is how to escape from it.

A simple and straightforward path was open to the Thirty-ninth Congress at its last session. It could easily have passed a Constitutional amendment establishing equal suffrage, which would have been ratified last winter by nearly or quite every Northern Legislature, and before long by the requisite number of States North and South. This is the only way in which the question can be finally settled, and the opportunity for such a settlement was unusually favorable. It has already passed away. California and Ohio have elected Democratic Legislatures; New Jersey will doubtless do so; and the Northern States will not now give that undivided support to the amendment which they would have given last February. It was thought better to try a more direct appeal to the people in the several States. The question has been submitted to a direct vote in Ohio, with a deplorable result. It is to be so submitted to the people of New York and Michigan. The result in the latter State is doubtful, in the former State not at all so. The cause will be set back at least four years by these disasters.

We are surprised that politicians should not have seen that which has all along been plain to us—that the greater work was for once easier than the smaller one, and that the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was tenfold easier than the passage of similar amendments in the States separately. Experience has repeatedly shown that there are almost twice as many men who will vote for a legislature that they know will enact equal suffrage as there are that will vote for the proposition directly. In 1860, the question was submitted to the people of New York, and throughout the State there was not a Republican candidate for a State office or for the Legislature who was not openly in favor of equal suffrage. For these candidates 362,000 votes were cast, yet only 197,000 could be induced to vote for the proposition itself. The same thing has occurred in this and other States again and again. We marvel that when such an opportunity was given to the Republican leaders to adopt a course which none could call evasive or unfair, and yet which avoided the almost insuperable difficulties of a direct popular vote, they should have thrown it away, and with it have risked and substantially lost a great State like Ohio. We have lost no faith in the wisdom, necessity, and final triumph of the cause of equal suffrage. We shall labor for its success in whatever form the issue may be presented, and shall never consent to its abandonment. But we are anxious that so good a cause may be managed with wisdom sufficient to avoid inveterate prejudices, and to insure success by the use of all fair means. And we hope, therefore, that Congress will even now submit the question to the Legislatures of the States, and that the friends of the cause will concentrate their efforts in the single labor of carrying the measure through in that form, without attempting to raise local issues upon it in the border States.

Democratic Candidates for the next Presidency.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democrats, in these new times of hope, have begun to look about for a candidate for the Presidency. Pendleton, Seymour, and McClellan are the three most promising names, and either one of them would find general acceptance with the Democratic masses. At this moment, Pendleton is in favor, and his nomination by the leading Democratic journal of the West has given his name a temporary prominence, that may or may not help his prospects in the future. He has so well played his part in the Ohio campaign, and has taken grounds so popular with the Democracy upon the questions of the day—and, moreover, his efforts have been followed by such remarkable results in the State election—that he is enabled to step gracefully to the foregound as the man best fitted to uphold on the national field the party banner which he has borne so successfully in his own State. It is true that in the last Presidential campaign, Pendleton was a heavy drawback to General McClellan, and, as the representative of a Copperhead peace policy of dishonor and disunion, did a great deal to secure the overwhelming repudiation of the Democratic ticket by the American people. But the issues on which he was condemned three years ago are now questions of a far distant past; and it has often been remarked how short the American memory seems to be, and how frequently, in political life, we fail to hold a man accountable even for delinquencies that should insure his permanent dismissal from a public career. Mr. Pendleton himself, in his electioneering speeches, made very little allusion to his war record, or rather his *peace* record; he treated it as a matter altogether forgotten, or at least without practical present interest; and in adroitly seizing on the living issues of the day, which also extend themselves into the future—in holding up the great matters of finance, taxation, reconstruction, and fidelity to the Constitution—he lifted the people to grounds where neither the feelings, prejudices, nor opinions of the past could have any place or influence. He doubtless felt confident that in the presence of such overwhelmingly important questions as these, people would not care much about his position in 1864, or whether he favored the Chicago platform or the generalship of the Chickahominy. It would seem, too, that he was largely justified in this conclusion; for it does not appear that the Republicans damaged him at all by reproducing his record, and it is certain that though this record was perfectly well known, yet in face of it the Democratic vote was swelled to an extent that astonished the country. Pendleton's friends, therefore, are forward in proclaiming that if, next year, he be placed at the head of the ticket of which three years ago he formed the tail, his name, his abilities, and his principles will insure him a support sufficient to carry him into the chair of President Johnson.

If the Democrats succeed in their threat of carrying this State next month, there will be a chance for Governor Seymour's friends similar to that which the Ohio election has furnished to Mr. Pendleton's friends. His Presidential claims will at once be pressed by the New York Democracy with a vigor and persistence which may be expected to make up for lost time. Seymour is one of the men with "claims" upon the Democratic party—claims which his backers will make the most of, when their opportunity arrives. The high position he has long held in the party, the services he has rendered it, the scars he has received for it, the sufferings he has endured for it—these things, as well as his personal and intellectual superiority, give him a right to demand that he shall not be overlooked for the advantage of those who can show no such claims and have no such political availability. It seems, moreover, that Seymour's friends are prepared to claim for him—what no one pretends to claim for Pendleton—that he can make display of a first-class war record. We Republicans are not likely to forget the exact character of this record, as we found it in 1862 and 1863. Nevertheless, certificates are already prepared for national circulation, showing that it was of the highest loyal order, and proving to the satisfaction of those who know nothing whatever about the matter, that it was owing to his efficiency and terrible earnestness in raising and forwarding troops that the Government was able to tide over the most critical and dangerous periods of the Rebellion. We have no doubt that, after all, this consideration will weigh strongly in favor of his nomination by the Democracy; for, though Pendleton's case seems to ignore the value of this point, the Democratic leaders have acquired too much knowledge of the strength of the patriotic sentiment throughout the country to permit them, on such an occasion as is now approaching, to overlook the record of a candidate during the great era of the war.

As for General McClellan, we cannot see that he has been strengthened at all by his absence from the country ever since his defeat in the last Presidential election. It will not avail him anything to come back uncommitted on any of the questions of the hour. We cannot see that it will help him to keep quiet until the time for the nomination. But there are others, and those of his own party, who think differently on these points. Doubtless those who have him in training fancy that the course they have kept him on thus far is that which will secure at least his success in being nominated; and they may even imagine that by judiciously keeping him from obtruding himself before the public until the time for decision arrives, they will at last succeed in bringing him forward in a style calculated to astonish the beholders. All this is something more than doubtful. These are not times for such manœuvring or such men; and though there are certain special friends of "Little Mac" who are very sanguine of his Presidential prospects in a new trial for success, we cannot see that the feelings of his party, or the circumstances of the country, are such as to give any sort of basis for their rather stilted enthusiasm.

We do not suppose the Democracy are likely to take our advice as to whom they should nominate. We are quite satisfied that with General Grant we can beat any possible Democratic candidate so badly as almost to deprive the election of the character of a contest. In this respect, and on this condition, it really makes little odds to us, or even to them, who may be their nominee. But still, on many accounts, we should like to see them have a candidate calculated to damage the country and its great interests as little as possible. Between Pendleton and Seymour, therefore, it is not the former whom we might desire to see them nominate. Pendleton, on the financial question, has undertaken to assault the honor and the credit of the nation, and a Presidential campaign conducted on his principles would demoralize the people to an extent that we would not attempt to estimate till the campaign was over. Governor Seymour, on the other hand, has expressed tolerably sound views on this vital matter; and were there nothing else to lead us to prefer him as the candidate of our opponents, this alone would be conclusive in his favor, even though he might take more votes from us than Pendleton would take. And we have no doubt that this view of the case will be sustained by nearly all the influential Democrats on this side of the Allegheny Mountains.

Virginia.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The election in Virginia has passed off in better order than could reasonably be anticipated, after the fiery appeals of the Rebel press. We hear that in two or three instances the colored people have misused those of their kind who noisily proclaimed their intention of voting the conservative ticket; but on the whole, the behavior of both white and black voters will compare favorably with that of the free and independent electors of this or any other Northern city. Our latest despatches confidently count upon the success of the Convention by a considerable majority; but there seems to be room for doubt, in the matter of delegates, whether the radicals or conservatives will predominate. One point, however, is assured: the non-voting or dog-in-the-manger policy is not popular; the people have voted, and that, too, much more generally than we anticipated. The Convention is a fixed fact. If the anti-reconstructionists have a majority of the delegates, they may retard the work of reinstatement for a time; but they at least do themselves justice by taking an active part in the work, and in a legitimate way expressing their views. The returns are yet too meagre to determine which side is in the majority, and so it is idle to speculate upon what will be done or left undone.

Secret Societies.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, Mr. Philo Carpenter, and other good men, representing several different denominations of Christians, have issued a call for a convention, to be held in Aurora, Ill., October 31, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

"For prayer and consultation on the following topics:—

"1. The relation of the prevalent secret orders to the Christian religion.

"2. The duty of professing Christians in reference to them.

"3. The propriety of calling a national convention on the subject."

We take pleasure in obliging the friends of this convention by giving a conspicuous publicity to the above call. Any person who desires to attend the convention will be hospitably entertained during its sessions by applying, on arrival in Aurora, at the office of Mr. Hastings, opposite the Empire House.

We dislike secret societies, and hold no membership in any. Nevertheless, if any dozen or twenty, any hundred or thousand persons, choose to organize themselves into a secret society for any laudable purpose, we cannot see but that they have a perfect moral right to do so; nor ought they to be lashed with that whip of criticism which is sometimes used upon them as if they were offenders against Christian morality. Under the open and generous institutions of this country, where free speech is every man's undenied privilege, secret societies seem altogether unnecessary, objectionable, and repugnant to the spirit of the age. But under a tyrannous government, who does not see that secret organization might readily become a sacred duty of patriots? For instance: During the late reign of terror in the South, did any sensible Northern man condemn the Unionists of Alabama or Mississippi for meeting each other in secret conclave? Certainly not. On the other hand, the secret order of the "Know Nothings"—that mysterious multitude of American voters who for a while discussed political questions by the doubtful light of a "dark lantern"—was always an object of popular distrust and suspicion. It was, what it deserved to be, a short-lived organization. And every such organization for political purposes must take only a shallow root, and soon wither in American soil. Still more reprehensible, in these days of religious toleration, are secret societies for the propagation of religious opinions. Jesuits work in the darkness; Protestants in the day. Secret societies for benevolent ends—such as the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance—have done much good, and perhaps some harm; but we see no reason why their secresy should be condemned or approved on any higher ground than simple expediency; for it offends no moral law, no religious principle. We know no reason why such societies should necessarily lock and bar their doors against the outside world; nor, on the other hand, do we know any reason why these same societies, if they prefer to sit in secret, should not be allowed to do so without falling under the condemnation of their fellow-citizens.

Some excellent men in the West, we are well aware, have long been of opinion that one of the crying evils of this land is secret societies. We do not fully share this opinion. Nevertheless, these men—and perhaps Dr. Blanchard is one of the ablest and most eminent among them—have a right to be patiently heard on the subject. We trust, therefore, the convention will be sufficiently attended by the public to keep it from holding what it most dreads—a secret session!

General McClellan.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a maxim frequently quoted some years ago in this city, during an unfortunate ecclesiastical investigation. The scrupulous said, "Once a Bishop always a Bishop," shook their heads, and voted for suspension instead of deposition. We are reminded of this circumstance by seeing it announced that "many Democrats" favor General McClellan for the next Presidency. "Once a candidate," we suppose they say, "always a candidate;" and thus the poor General is to be put into that forlorn limbo of hope deferred from which so many great men have been relieved only by gentle and benevolent Death. As the foe of cruelty, if not the particular friend of the General, we enter our protest against this amiable contumacy. There may be a few men who still think that he would make a good candidate; there may be political gamblers still willing to play upon his chances; and if he were nominated there are those who would vote for him; but as he will not be a candidate, as he will not be entered at all for the sweepstakes, as there will be no opportunity to make bets upon his majority or minority, it is not generous to distract his military mind from the study of fortifications and the science of defensive digging, by breathing his name in connection with any election for any office whatever. Mercy dictates that when even a major-general is in the plight of General McClellan, he should be severely dropped. We could mention several personages, now no longer in the flesh, whose old age was made superlatively wretched by the ill-timed determination of mistaken friends, who would keep them before the people as Presidential candidates long after the ghost of possible achievement had vanished. The General is too young to enter upon such a career of misery. If undisturbed, he may yet write many valuable volumes upon the Art of War, with pictures of numerous fortresses which it would be impossible for him to capture. He may do something for gunnery. He may invent a new projectile. He may design uniforms of novel neatness or of invincible splendor. He may make an excellent lecturer at West Point. He may devise a digging machine of great value to farmers. But if he is to waste his life in dreaming of the Presidency, in hoping and sighing and hoping again, in constant aspirations and predestinate disappointment, he had better at once fall upon his sword and split his heart, after the Roman fashion.

The Virginia Election—Progress and Prospects of Southern Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The additional returns of the Virginia reconstruction election will be very interesting to the politicians. The election involved, first, the question of a convention or no convention for a reorganization of the State in pursuance of the terms of Congress; secondly, the election of delegates to the convention. If the convention is voted down the delegates elected will remain at home, and the convention issue will have to be tried again at another election. On the registration books the whites have a majority in the State of some thirteen thousand against the blacks; and as the whites appear to be, except a very small fraction, gathered into the conservative party, while the blacks are almost *en masse* radicals, and with a few scattering whites make up the radical party, the conservatives were encouraged to make a square fight for the possession of the State. Encouraged further by the late Northern elections, they have evidently undertaken to vote down a convention, under the impression that, with a little longer delay, a Northern reaction will upset the whole radical Congressional programme of reconstruction and bring about easier conditions to the unreconstructed States. If the Virginia conservatives, then, have defeated the convention, they have gained this delay.

Assuming, however, that a convention has been ordered, we may further assume that it will be composed of such materials as will make a State constitution acceptable to the present radical Congress, and that the same order of things will prevail from Virginia to Texas. What then? We shall have then, no doubt, some negro Representatives and Senators sent up to Congress, and universal negro suffrage established in every State, from the Potomac to the Mexican frontier. But will this settle this negro suffrage question? We think not. Mr. Chase proposes to enforce the universal negro suffrage test upon the South, but to let the subject drop for the present in the North, considering the warning voice of the late Ohio election. But this will never do. In the very creation of a Southern negro balance of political power in our national affairs, a Northern white reaction will be raised against it, and, once raised, the reactionary agitation will be kept up until this Southern negro balance of power is abolished in some restrictions upon negro suffrage. If the North could not stand the insolence and presumption of a Southern white balance of power, it is not likely that a Southern negro balance of power will be tolerated. If New York at last became disgusted with the arrogance of the white masters of South Carolina, the ignorant Carolina negro slaves will hardly be allowed to take the place of their late masters. Negro civil and political equality is one thing, but negro political supremacy in this country is quite another thing, and a thing which can never be safely attempted North or South.

From present appearances, under the existing Congressional terms of reconstruction, not one of the outside States will get through the various processes required in season to be admitted to a voice in the coming Presidential election—not one. We may, then, predict that this question of universal negro suffrage as a test of reconstruction will exercise a powerful influence on the Northern States in the coming Presidential contest—powerful enough, perhaps, against any candidate but General Grant, to upset the Republican party. So that, in any event, Mr. Chase's grand idea of universal Southern negro suffrage will operate to unhorse him.

The Popular Verdict.

From the N. Y. World.

We are of a hopeful turn, and even in the midst of patriotic threats and "loyal" mobbing looked cheerfully forward to a turning of the wheel. One day, says Herr Bismark, in the life of a man is five years in the life of a nation, and of this national twenty-four hours we see the dark side of fortune coming up into sunshine and the whilom top of the wheel, with all its precious weight of moral ideas and holy humbug, going down, down, down among the dead men. With such a weight upon it, we look to see it there remain stationary, till, in the fulness of time, a vast ulcer of *ism* drops off, and the deceived sense of many good people comes purified up to the top.

Truly, to drop metaphor, the radical party, whereby we have typified darkness, is fast losing ground. From every election, gubernatorial, judicial, or town, the same news comes in that the people are worn out with this incessant agitation, and are sending its canting fomenters to the right-about as fast as they get a chance to speak. One year hence the country will look back on its late past as men look back on horrid scenes, half in disbelief of their actuality and half with a shudder at the sense of their being real. The patience, the patriotism, and the purse of a people eminently devoted and practical have all been cruelly tried, and tried, as that people are now discerning, in the simple interests of fanaticism, rascality, and fraud. When the radical party came into power there was but the one great issue before the country of reconstruction, and we have to ask him who reads this, no matter what his political bias, if, instead of settling that issue, they have not only made it ten times more complicated, but added to its distractions the further running issues of negro suffrage, impeachment, financial embarrassment, and stupendous revenue frauds. It is useless to say that these new issues were inevitable, and the old one insoluble by any statesmanship. The United States would be but a shabby sort of Government if it did not contain a power fully sufficient to deal with all the issues that might arise within it. It has this power, and the whole of it was given into the hands of the radical party without one single condition annexed to its exercise by the people but this—do it.

There, the people saw, was the work, and there the power to do it; and now that it has not been done, and not only that it has not been done, but that it has been miserably botched and gnarled and twisted, they are righteously giving in their verdicts against that party as wholly corrupt and bungling. There is not a single great question now agitating this country—taking impeachment as a moribund—that has not also arisen of late years in Europe, and been there settled on firm and prosperous bases, while we, who claim to be so far in advance of that effete statesmanship, are lost in the sea of uncertainty under radical guidance. If these men could not originate, why did they not copy? Peace at any price was, and is, the need of the country; but that peace they have not given us, and it will never be ours at the hands of a dynasty half thief and half blockhead.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

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SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

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Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 213 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Swinson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

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Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and seit-winding, gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.;

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, great variety. [5 12 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 2

AMERICAN WATCHES

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

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GEORGE SHARP

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufacturer of every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of the latest styles at low prices. [9 26 3

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SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216)

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

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LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET

EXCURSIONS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer JOHN BANCOX will leave her dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

10 22tf L. W. BURNS, Capt.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers B. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows: Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and BOOTH each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per steamboat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Booth 10 cents. 10 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon, their regular day. There was a very limited lobby attendance. Until the weather begins to prove nipping the lobbies will not be attractive to the crowd that gathers there in winter. The business transacted there yesterday was this:—

Select Council—Mr. Spering, President, was in the chair.

A batch of communications relative to paving and grading, gas and water facilities, took the usual reference to committees.

An ordinance was presented from the Committee on Finance, authorizing a number of transfers in the items of appropriation for the year to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings.

Mr. King opposed the ordinance, entering a formal protest against such transfers. He took the ground that such application was only another way of striking for additional appropriation.

The bill passed finally.

A resolution changing the name of Armat street, Germantown, to Locust avenue, was finally passed.

A resolution authorizing certain transfers in the items of appropriation to the Board of Health was introduced. Some of the items were for necessary improvements to the Municipal Hospital, concerning the necessities of which Mr. Pollock made an exhaustive exposition. The Chamber acknowledged itself enlightened by the explanation.

The subject was ultimately referred.

Mr. Smith offered a petition from certain citizens asking that experiments may be made in laying the concrete pavement in South Broad street, with a view to test its value.

Mr. Barlow offered an ordinance to widen the footways on Broad street, from Poplar to Coates streets, to correspond in width with the pavement at Poplar street.

Mr. Coleman explained that the Nicolson pavement was about to be laid there, and that true economy suggested the previous laying of this footway of uniform width.

It was referred to committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution of instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to permit the Philadelphia and Baltimore Steamship Company to erect a structure on the first wharf above Arch street. The business of the line has become so extensive that one wharf is inadequate for their accommodation. They have leased the pier next to the one they occupy, upon which a building is necessary for the protection of the valuable freight at all times piled upon their piers.

After the above explanation by Mr. Bumm the resolution unanimously passed.

The Steam-boiler Inspection bill, as amended by Common Council, was taken up.

The Chamber went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Farlow in the chair.

The amendment making three Assistant Inspectors, instead of four, was concurred in.

Section 8, providing that the Chief of the Department shall be supplied with five sets of testing apparatus, was amended to read "five sets of accurate guages."

In the various other amendments the Chamber concurred, and the bill passed finally.

The bill making appropriations for 1868 to the Controller of the city was taken up and discussed, and then postponed for the present.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the Steam boiler bill, which was agreed to, and again debate opened.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by requiring the inspectors to pass examination before the Supervisory Committee, and fixing the salary of the clerk of the department at $1200 per annum, and that of the messenger at $900.

The bill was then passed finally.

Mr. Ritchie called up the bill providing for the purchase for school purposes of a lot of ground on Locust street, near Fifteenth, of 20 by 105 feet area. The price asked is $12 per foot.

Pending the discussion of the question the clock struck seven, and the Chamber adjourned.

Common Council.—This chamber was called to order shortly after 3 o'clock. President Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., in the chair.

The President presented the fourteenth annual report of the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of City Railroads to inform Councils by what authority his son and employes are taking contracts for laying tracks in the warehouses and coal yards on Broad and Market streets, during the hours of business that should be devoted to the city. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication, calling especial attention to an improvement which will insure the safety of steam boilers and prevent explosions, was referred to the Committee on Law.

The resolution authorizing the Mayor to submit to the Legislature, for its action, an act appropriating Penn Square to various societies for building purposes, was called up.

A very lengthy debate ensued upon the motion made by Mr. Hancock at the last meeting to indefinitely postpone, in which Messrs. Shoemaker, Harper, Willetts, Wagner, Potter, and Hancock participated, when the yeas and nays were called, when the motion to postpone was lost.

A motion to postpone for one week was disagreed to, as was a motion to postpone for the present.

Mr. Hancock moved to amend by adding, providing that the American Philosophical Society will deed in fee to the city the lot of ground and buildings thereon now occupied and owned by them, on the west side of Fifth street, below Chesnut. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend by adding, provided that the benefit to be derived from these institutions, in pursuance of the purposes herein expressed, and for which this grant is made, shall be enjoyed free and unrestricted by the people of Philadelphia.

A motion to postpone for two weeks was defeated.

Another motion to postpone for one week was made, when Mr. Franciscus moved the previous question, and being sustained, a vote was taken on "Shall the main question now be put?" and no quorum answering, a call of the house was made. A quorum answering, the yeas and nays were again called, but with a similar result. On the next call, the question, "Shall the main question now be put?" was agreed to.

Mr. Hancock moved to reconsider the vote just taken, when a motion to postpone the reconsideration for two weeks was made and voted down.

Several motions to postpone and adjourn were made and voted down.

During a call of the yeas and nays on the postponement, the Chamber adjourned.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The fifty-second anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the first Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, was celebrated last evening. The audience chamber was filled with the scholars, teachers, and friends of the Association. An opening anthem was sung by the choir, after which prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D. The scholars then united in singing. Presentations of flowers and devices of various kinds were made by the members of the different classes. The treasurer's report showed that there had been collected during the year for benevolent purposes the sum of $2552·31. The superintendent reported that there were in the adult school 38 teachers and 277 scholars; infant department, 115 scholars; Boardman Mission School, 12 teachers and 120 scholars; total number of scholars, 572. During the evening recitations were given by the scholars, and addresses were made by several gentlemen.

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, sent to Councils yesterday, contains a detailed statement of the operations of the institution for the year ending May 1, 1867. During that period 149 were admitted into the Home for Friendless Children, and 54 soldiers' and sailors' orphans; 258 were discharged during the same period, leaving in both departments, 360.

GRANT MEETINGS.—A meeting of Republican citizens was held last evening at 712 Passyunk Road, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club, James B. Mears presided and Joseph R. Lyndall acted as Secretary. Mr. Adams suggested that the meeting was premature, and there should be a more public call. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to engage Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets, for an adjourned meeting, to form a campaign club. The motion led to considerable discussion, in the course of which it was urged that it was too soon to take any candidate, but that there should be a campaign club which could support whoever may be nominated by the National Convention. On the other side it was contended that General Grant's position is well known, and that his Republicanism is endorsed by men who are in a position to be informed. The motion to appoint a committee to secure Odd Fellows' Hall was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

A meeting of the citizens of Eleventh Ward favorable to the nomination of U. S. Grant for the Presidency was held last evening, at the public house, corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets, for the purpose of forming a Grant Club. James Porter was appointed President, and Colonel James Brady was appointed temporary Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions looking to a permanent organization. Resolutions endorsing General Grant for the Presidency, and recommending the formation of a Grant Club, were adopted. After remarks from several of the gentlemen, the meeting, on motion, adjourned until next week.

CELEBRATION OF A GOLDEN WEDDING.—The prominent members of the Young Men's Christian Association, learning that Abraham Martin, the oldest Sunday School advocate in the city, was about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding, invited him to be present last evening at a special meeting held at their hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth. Mr. P. B. Simons, President of the Association, presided, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Newton, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany. During the evening addresses were made by Dr. Newton, George H. Stuart, Matthew Newkirk, William G. Crowell, John Wanamaker, Mr. Godfrey, and others. Presentations were made during the evening to Mr. Martin of a beautiful casket, filled with gold dollars, from the employes of the Sunday School Union, and a handsome amount of money, besides many articles of value. The presentations were acknowledged by Mr. Martin in a brief address. The company then withdrew to the upper hall, where a collation was served up. A large number of ladies were present.

THE COLORED BENEFICIAL SOCIETY. — Last evening the J. Walters Beneficial Union League gave their first grand anniversary at Masonic Hall, South Eleventh street. At an early hour the exercises were commenced, a very respectable audience being in attendance. The exercises were opened by the Delmonico Brass Band playing a variety of their most excellent and popular airs. A number of interesting addresses were delivered by Professor A. M. Green, James Walters, Esq., P. A. Hall, Rev. Elisha Weaver, Stephen Smith, and Rev. J. A. Williams. Not the least attractive feature of the occasion was the table spread and well filled with a choice variety of the good and seasonable dainties of life, and so well adapted to the proper felicitation of the inner man. The Walters Beneficial League promises to be no inconsiderable auxiliary to the many other social and benevolent associations among the colored people of this city, and considering the object they have in view, we wish them great success.

THE PARK COMMISSION.—A special meeting of the Park Commission was held, at which the resolution fixing the boundary lines of the Park was reconsidered, in order that the opinions of several eminent architects and engineers may be obtained. An invitation was extended to Mr. Olmstead, architect of the Brooklyn Park, to be present and give his views upon the subject. The invitation from the Schuylkill Navy to be present at the review on Saturday next was accepted. The commission will pay an official visit to the Park on Wednesday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Adelaide Ristori offers an extraordinary bill for her farewell evening performance and benefit in this city. She will to-night assume the character of the persecuted Hellenic wife in *Medea*, and will also appear as "Lady Macbeth," in the last act of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, in which occurs the famous "Sleep-walking Scene." To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, only Ristori matinee, and her last appearance in this city. *Marie Antoinette* will be given entire.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Next week the Richings English Opera Troupe will take possession of the Academy of Music, opening on Monday evening with the *Bohemian Girl*.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. James B. Roberts. A splendid bill is offered, embracing the *Iron Chest* and the *Corsican Brothers*, in both of which Mr. Roberts appears, supported by the entire stock company.

On Monday evening, 28th inst., benefit of Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the enterprising business manager and treasurer of the theatre. First performance of the successful *opera bouffe* called *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, translated from the French expressly for this theatre. Mrs. W. Gomersal, the universal favorite will appear as the mischievous but fascinating young Duchess. Mr. Simon Hassler has arranged all the musical gems of the opera for our stage, and most of them will be sung by excellent *artistes*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Nobody's Daughter*, the successful novelty, will be presented again to-night for the benefit of Miss Kate Reignolds, whose acting in her great triple part is very much admired. On Monday evening, November 4, Miss Olive Logan's new American comedy of *Surf* is to be produced, with new scenery, and Mrs. John Drew as the heroine.

AT THE CHESNUT, Mrs. D. P. Bowers will play *Mary Stuart* to-night for her benefit. The play will be followed by a pleasant farce.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the usual variety entertainment will be given this evening.

FOREPAUGH'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE is exhibiting every evening this week and to-morrow afternoon, at the Central Skating Park, Fifteenth and Wallace streets.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY still present their *Hurrah Trip Around the World* to immense audiences. They also present several comical farces and burlesques every evening.

CARL SENTZ's next orchestral and vocal matinee will be given at Horticultural Hall next Thursday afternoon.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS the mammoth Stereopticon may now be seen. It is well worthy of a visit.

MR. HABELMANN'S OPERATIC CONCERTS IN COSTUME.—A great number of persons have requested the repetition of the admirable concerts given by Mr. Habelmann and his excellent assistants; and he announces subscription lists to be open for a series of four, to be given at convenient intervals. Some new artists are engaged, and an efficient orchestra, under Carl Sentz, is secured. Mr. Jean Louis is stage manager and chorus master.

THE GERMANIA present the following programme for the concert to-morrow morning:—

Overture, "Neron" . . . . C. G. Reissiger
Song, "Thou Beautiful Child" (first time), H. Proch
Cornet Solo, performed by . . . G. Dunn
Summernight's Dream's "Waltz," Joh. Straus
Andante from Sinfonie No. 4 . . N. W. Gade
Overture, "Fidelio" . . . L. von Beethoven
Duet, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (first time) . . . . . O. Nicolai
Second Finale from *William Tell* . G. Rossini

—Two visitors at Baden have been winning enormous sums at the roulette table. M. Pourtales gained £2400 in five minutes; a Russian, named Niepkoskine, has won a total of £12,000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 21	MOON RISES	4 11
SUN SETS	5 05	HIGH WATER	0 04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Atlanta	London	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
China	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 12
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Oct. 15
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16
Celedonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
France	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16
Nesterian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Oct. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 26
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 26
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Co.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, from London for Philadelphia, was passed 23d inst., lat. 40 54, lon. 68.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, from Key West, at Havana 17th inst.
Schr Pearl, Gookin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs F. Newell and J. May, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, from Boston, at New York yesterday.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 21st inst.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, hence, at New Haven 21st inst.
Schr Czar, Hammond, for Bangor and Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schr Wm. H. Tiers, Hoffman, hence, at Mobile 18th instant.
Schr Cherub, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown 23d inst.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, for Rockport, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schr J. McLane, Hill, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 23d inst.
Schr N. S. Cannon, Shellhorn, from East Cambridge for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Steamer Beverly, Price, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A second buoy has been placed to mark more clearly Diamond Reef, East river, New York. It is in 21 feet water, about 250 feet E.SE. from the buoy marking the north end of the reef. Both buoys should be left to the southward in passing.

Pilots of ferry steamers, and those towing vessels, are requested not to pass over the buoys, which are necessarily so large that they may cause serious injury, and possibly loss of life, if run foul of, particularly by a crowded ferryboat.

New York, Oct. 22, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf3m

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,

DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,

YOUNG AMERICA, OR

IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,

8 14] Philadelphia.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT, FI. FA., J., 67, 445.—JOHN M. SMITH vs. ROBERT HARGRAVE, W. T. SHIPLEY, L. C. FRENCH, and T. G. KORONY, lately trading as HARGRAVE & CO.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the personal property of the above named defendants under the above and other writs of execution, will meet the parties interested on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 486 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
10 23 10t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on the will of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to SUSAN C. HENDERSON, Executrix,
No. 1019 RACE Street;
THOMAS H. POWERS,
9 27 16t*] No. 1525 SPRUCE Street;
or to their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McELROY,
S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts., Philada.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
9 25 26t] W. B. LE VAN,
Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 6m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
1 6] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Director........J. GRAU
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 25,
LAST NIGHT OF
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
when she will appear in her great tragic role of
MEDEA,
the same tragedy in which Madame RISTORI made her triumphant debut in America, and the last act of MACBETH, which includes the CELEBRATED SLEEP-WALKING SCENE, so admirably presented last season by Madame RISTORI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1. Doors open at 1.
MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE,
and last appearance of Madame RISTORI in Philadelphia, in her great role of
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats for the Evening and Matinee can be had at the Academy of Music, and at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
On the Matinee, admission to all parts of the house, One Dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

RISTORI.
MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At half-past 1. Doors open at 1.
For the last time
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work will be presented with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
Last appearance in Philadelphia of
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI
in her great role of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
On the Matinee, admission to all parts of the Academy, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS........Directress
Will commence a limited season on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1867.
All the Old Favorites, with additional Artists and New Operas.
Opening Opera—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Box Sheet, for the sale of Reserved Seats,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
Now open at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. Tickets, One Dollar. 10 24 3t

FOREPAUGH'S
MAMMOTH MANAGERIE
AND MODEL CIRCUS
FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS MORE.
REMAINDER OF THIS WEEK.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE LIVING GIRAFFE,
325 RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS.
FINEST CIRCUS TROUPE
EVER IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED
WITH THE WONDERS OF NATURE,
MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCES,
SPLENDID HORSES.
CHASTE ENTERTAINMENTS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Doors Open One Hour-and-a-half Previous.
Admission........50c.
Children, 10 years and under........25c.
ON MONDAY, October 28,
THIS SHOW AT WILMINGTON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8. THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 25, 1867,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
Coleman's Popular Play of
THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer........Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
To conclude with the Dramatic Romance of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Fabian dei Franchi, } Louis dei Franchi, }........Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
SATURDAY—A SPLENDID BILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1867,
BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS J. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager and Treasurer.
When will be produced a Musical Operatic Comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MRS. W. GOMERSAL, the charming Vocalist and Burlesque Actress, will appear as
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Concluding with THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Box sheet now open for securing of seats. 10 25 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 25,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in
MARY STUART.
To conclude with
THAT BLESSED BABY.
SATURDAY—MATINEE—MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
In active preparation—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 26,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
on which occasion
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in her great impersonation of
MARY STUART.
Admission to all parts of the house, 30 cents.
Doors open at 1¼; Curtain rises at 2¼.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER A GREAT HIT.
BENEFIT OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) Oct. 25, 1867, fifth time of Maeder and Fulton's grand drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with its startling effects. Great Gambling Scene of Keno, Faro, and Roulette.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
in three original characters. Aided by the Full Company.
MONDAY, November 4, "SURF."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Miss GEORGIANA BLACKBURN.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. — PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

PROPOSALS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1867. }

1. Oats called for in advertisement of this office, "PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE," dated October 15, will be received in sacks containing three bushels of 32 pounds each.

2. The delivery of Oats, Hay, and Straw required, must be made on or before November 15, 1867.

3. Offers for Rye Straw in bales will also be received.

4. Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, October 30, at noon, and bidders are invited to be present.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 25 4t Brevet Brig.-General U. S. Army.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
October 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 24 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 22 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 24 4t

IMPORTANT SPECIAL PACKAGE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 30,
At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, and part for cash, by order of
MESSRS. FRANCIS SKINNER & CO.,
including in part 200 cases repellant cloth, fancy cloakings, tweeds, beavers, fancy cassimeres, flannels, etc., to close the stock of the various mills; also, 150 cases Gloucester brown cotton flannels, 20 cases harbor corset jeans, 13 cases Somerset colored jeans, 75 trusses grain bags, etc.

We will add to the above—

50 cases Raleigh balmoral skirts, 75 cases blue apron checks, denims, stripes, and ticks; 25 bales army blankets, 25 cases military goods, 10 cases Nebraska wool jeans, 30 cases Waverly twills, and other makes of the Beaver Valley Woollen Mill; also, cases Rob Roy 6-4 checks, striped cassimeres, and a general assortment of domestic goods by the package.

N. B.—Goods ready for examination, with catalogues, on the day before sale. [10 25 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, October 28, will include—
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of C. Stikel, deceased. Three-story brick Dwelling, southwest corner Jefferson and Twenty-third streets.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Same Estate—Three-story brick Dwelling, northwest corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.
PEREMPTORY SALE—Large Lot of Ground, 100x248 feet, northeast corner of Second street and Allegheny avenue. Three fronts.
WALLACE STREET—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 716.
NORTH SIXTH STREET—Seven modern three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423, above York street. [10 12 13t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
October 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
1 share Mercantile Library.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (new).
30 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
114 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
170 shares Phoenix Insurance Co.
100 shares National Exchange Bank.
10 shares Horticultural Hall.
1 $500 Union League 6 per cent. bond.
100 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad (preferred).
$3500 Barclay Coal Co. 7 per cent. bonds.
$12,000 Union Canal 6 per cent. bonds.
65 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co.
13 shares West Jersey Ferry Co. (lower side of Market street, Philadelphia) par $500.
200 shares American Button-hole Machine Co.
Five $500 bonds Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills and Lumber Drying Co.
FOURTH AND CHESNUT, N. E. corner—Valuable Store.
CHESNUT, No. 403—Valuable Store.
FOURTH AND SPRUCE, N. W. corner—Valuable Store.
SPRUCE, Nos. 403, 405, 407, and 409—Valuable Stores.
FOURTH, No. 274 (south)—Elegant Residence.
FOURTH, No. 276 (south)—Modern Dwelling.
GREEN, No. 1325—Elegant Residence.
FIFTEENTH AND LOMBARD, N. W. corner—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 2021—Modern Residence.
CHURCH LANE—Elegant Residence.
TWENTIETH AND WILCOX—Store and Dwelling.
UNION, No. 317—Genteel Dwelling.
SHIPPEN, Nos. 1615 and 1617—Two Dwellings.
GERMANTOWN ROAD—Stone Dwelling.
FORTY-SECOND AND BECKETT—Modern Residence.
HELMUTH, No. 1626—Genteel Dwelling.
BEDFORD, west of Fifteenth—Building Lot.
TWENTY-SECOND, No. 1719 (north) — Modern dwelling.
FRONT, No. 245 (north)—Store and Dwelling, extending to Water street.
FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 78 acres—At Paoli, Chester county, Pa., on the Lancaster turnpike.
Catalogues now ready. [10 25 3

Sale at No. 1939 Vine street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, superior walnut household furniture, fine French plate mantel mirror, fine velvet and Brussels carpets, china and glassware, etc. [11 24 2t

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, ELEGANT VELVET CARPET, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1808 Pine street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [11 24 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CHURCH Lane, third house east of the Railroad, Germantown, extending through to Armat street—two fronts.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground with the stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the northwest side of Church lane, formerly Mill street, in the Twenty-second Ward, beginning at a stake set for a corner of this and other ground formerly of said Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Edward Armstrong; thence by the same north 47 deg. 30 min., west 293 feet 9 inches to ground formerly of Shoemaker and Thomas, now of Elizabeth Ann Hemsley; thence partly along the said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley's ground and partly by the hereinafter described lot, south 42 deg. 30 min., west 100 feet 6 inches to a line which divides this from land now or late of James R. Lambdin; thence by the same south 47 deg. 30 min., east 291 feet and ½ inch to Church lane; thence along the northwesterly side of said Church lane north 46 deg. 14 min., east 12 feet 6 inches to a point, and thence north 42 deg. 28 min., east 88 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the southeast side of Armat street, adjoining the above; beginning at a stake set for a corner of this and other ground formerly of Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Elizabeth Ann Hemsley; thence extending along the side of Armat street south 42 deg. 40 min., west 15 feet; thence south 47 deg. 40 min., east by ground formerly of said Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Emma H. Swan, 177 feet; thence by the same south 42 deg. 40 min., west 50 feet; thence south 47 deg. 40 min., east by lot No. 5 in a plan of lots of Charles B. Shoemaker and Robert H. Thomas, 37 feet; thence north 42 deg. 40 min., east partly by ground now or late of James R. Lambdin and partly by the above described lot 65 feet, and thence north 47 deg. 40 min., west by ground of the said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley 214 feet to the place of beginning. (Under and subject as respects a part of the lot last described, viz:—A lot 15 feet front on Armat street, and extending in depth 194 feet to the free use and privilege of said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley, her heirs and assigns, owners, tenants, occupiers of her premises bounding thereon, at all times hereafter, as a passage way and carriage road, and for the purpose of laying gas and water pipes therein, in common with the said Spencer H. Hazard, his heirs and assigns, and occupiers of his premises bounding thereon.) The house is well built and is handsomely finished with all the modern conveniences; has parlor, library, dining-room, and large pantry, with hot and cold water, and two kitchens on the first floor; six chambers, bath-room, and water-closet; third floor, large and small store-room and two attics, observatory, closed in with glass, from which there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

No expense has been spared in fitting up the house as the residence of the present owner. It has every convenience—stationary washstands, low down grates, bay windows, piazza extending around three sides of the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with an abundance of shade trees, gravel walks, vegetable garden. The carriage avenue to Armat street is 185 feet long and 15 feet wide, entirely overshaded by a superb avenue of trees, making a beautiful promenade; also, a stone stable and carriage-house, with accommodations for four horses and four carriages, built in the best manner, with oak stalls and posts, hay-loft, and coachman's room. The location is one of the most healthy and convenient in Germantown. From Church lane station it is only three minutes by a paved walk, and from the village depot only ten minutes.

Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Plan at the Auction Rooms.

May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, October, 1867. 10 21 7t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

Music and Musical Cultivation.

We are just entering upon our annual musical season. Various prospectuses have already been issued promising us concerts, operas, orchestral performances, and the usual round of musical entertainments. Probably the most of our readers are looking forward to their winter's enjoyment, in good part, in some of these forms of musical recreation. Yet how few there are who ever seriously reflect upon what music really is, its influences on individuals and society, and the uses to which it might and ought to be put in the education and elevation of the community at large! Indeed, some persons may question whether it has any real use at all. It is undoubtedly an agreeable pastime, they will say; an hour or two at a concert must always be an agreeable recreation, but how can it be of any practical importance? How can anything valuable or lasting be learned from it?

Now, those who are familiar with the lives and labors of the great composers of music will hesitate much before they will say that there is no earnest meaning in a pursuit that was adopted as the life-work of such men as Mozart, Handel, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. Indeed, it was not so much *adopted* by them as it was *sent* to them from above—a genuine gift of genius, as real and sacred a trust as any other great power conferred upon man, and looked upon by its possessors as a faculty to be used for the instruction, elevation, refinement, and lasting benefit of the human race. Just in proportion as this view is taken of music, both as a science and art, are its composers, its performers, and its hearers worthy of its high origin. The works of many of the great masters were composed with a deep and earnest longing after all that is noble and good—a sort of elevated enthusiasm not less religious than artistic. Said Glück, on finishing one of his finest compositions:—"This youngest child of my brain, this fruit of my high and holy hours of devotion, is a good work! I have placed in it the noblest emotions of my soul, the purest feelings of my heart, and my most elevated, most serious thoughts!"

But amid the great variety of styles of music, the many forms in which it reveals to us its beauties, how shall we decide upon that best adapted to the true cultivation of the popular taste, and to make the deepest and most lasting impression upon the popular heart? Probably the opera is the most widely appreciated. In almost any community, of however little musical cultivation, a fair operatic performance will always command a good audience and gain high praise; while the success of symphony concerts will depend, to a great extent, upon the previous musical cultivation of the people; and it is rare to find anywhere more than a select few who go with delight to listen to a quintette club, or to soloists performing the works that are technically called classical. Yet genius has exercised itself in these various forms of art. Mozart's *Don Giovanni* and the *Fidelio* of Beethoven will prove that these great spirits were glad to unite their power with that of the histrionic art to enchain the multitude. The delight of the opera is not purely musical. There is a fascination about its representations that holds as under a spell many whom the music alone, and in its severity, would not so greatly affect. Hence, in considering the subject of music specifically, we cannot help saying that there are other forms than the opera which seem better adapted to educate and train the popular taste. The sonatas of Mozart and Beethoven, the smaller works of Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt, unlike one another as they are in many respects, have this in common, that they inspire a love for pure art and a distaste for the puerilities and trifling that characterize so much of our modern composition.

It would be neither unprofitable nor uninteresting for us to dwell occasionally upon some phases of the history of music, and to acquaint ourselves more thoroughly with those great ones who, amid much privation and care, with mingled ecstacy and pain, interpreted to the world the noble thoughts that had been given them from above.

"So works this music upon earth!
God so admits it, sends it forth,
T' add another worth to worth.

"A new creation-bloom that rounds
The old creation, and expounds
His Beautiful in tuneful sounds!"

Election of Gov. Brownlow—A Lesson.

The election of Governor Brownlow as United States Senator from the State of Tennessee is a deserved recognition of his important services to the cause of the Union, and of his great ability and success as the executive officer of that State. That Tennessee has been so thoroughly reconstructed, and is now so firmly based upon Republican principles, is due in a higher degree to Governor Brownlow than to any other man. He has been bold, persistent, and unflagging in his efforts to secure the thorough redemption of his State, and the success he has achieved has shown that he knew his work and how to perform it. As he does not enter upon the duties of his new office until the 4th of March, 1869, the State will enjoy the advantage of his high administrative abilities for some time to come, and especially during the exciting period of the Presidential election of next year.

Results are always better than theories. We hear a great deal of the evils which (in theory) are to result from the admission of the colored citizens of the Rebel States to the ballot-box. A terrible phantom of a negro "balance of power" is conjured up by fanatical brains to alarm simple souls. Well, in Tennessee we have *results*, not theories; *facts*, not fancies. What, then, has been the result of admitting the colored citizens to the ballot-box there? Why, that we have a truly loyal State Government, and a patriot like Governor Brownlow for United States Senator. Had it not been for the votes of the loyal colored citizens of Tennessee, that State would to-day have been in the terrible condition of Kentucky and Maryland, where Rebels and Rebel sympathizers have full sway, and trample loyal men beneath their feet; and we should have had a Rebel or a Copperhead for United States Senator instead of Governor Brownlow. We commend these *results* of impartial suffrage in Tennessee to all who think that loyal men, and not Rebels, ought to rule the South.

Organizations for Next Year's Campaign.

That no time should be lost before a thorough organization of the Republican party in our State should be effected, must be clear to any one who has watched the progress of the political current for the last year. That the great secret of success is an efficient and complete organization has been proved by the result of the late election. Such a systematization of all available forces is far more important to the party than any number of public meetings. During the campaign just closed the Democracy held no meetings, had no parades, aroused apparently no enthusiasm in the ranks, yet, by an efficient working in secret, they secured a far larger proportionate vote than we did with all our speeches and fireworks. The great cause of this large vote is due to the establishment of ward clubs, with precinct clubs, with clubs which all, even the least influential, members were made to feel an interest in, and so distributed that each felt as though a certain amount of responsibility devolved on him, and he had his particular share in the triumph. This is the true principle on which to work. Interest each man, and get him to feel that on him individually is a duty, and as a rule he will perform it. To effect this result, it is certain that ward clubs must be formed, and the sooner the better. The coming year will be one filled with political excitement, for in its course we really have three elections—an election of delegates to the National Convention, of State officers, and of a President. There remain but a few short months before the time when the Convention will assemble, and a still less time before the delegates are to be elected. A great part of the success of the Presidential election depends on the primary choice by the people of delegates. It is, therefore, certainly time to get to work.

We doubt, however, whether the class of clubs devoted to the interests of any particular men are the kind to secure for us a perfect organization. It seems to us that these clubs are likely to exert all their strength in seeking to advance the interests of their candidate rather than in benefiting the whole party, without distinction as to who may be their favorite for the nomination. We do not object to Grant clubs, for we doubt not, in all human probability, that General Grant will be our nominee; but such clubs do not fill the place in the party which the local Democratic clubs do. We do not see the enemy forming themselves into clubs for any particular man; but they are securing all the working elements possible, and putting them in motion.

We think that there ought to be in each ward some other working organization than a Grant Club. And in looking for the element from which such an association as will possess purity and energy can be formed, we find it only in the young men of the Republican party. We think it is time that the young men should thoroughly organize as young men, and make their influence felt in the Republican party. They are sound on the great question of principles; they have formed no entangling alliances, and are, of all others, the best qualified for holding the balance of power in the party. We would like to see in every ward of our city an organization of young Republicans, who, working in unison, can have sufficient power to put a veto on the corrupt nominations of the party, whose power will be such that, if they say to the convention of politicians, "If you nominate such an unworthy candidate we will not support him," on their saying so no such nominations will be ventured upon. If this could be done, we are sure that we would have worthy candidates. There is but little danger of the abuse of such an influence. There is no other body of men in the party with whom it could be more securely trusted. If such a system of organization could be effected, then we would never again have the same cause of defeat as dragged us down this year. We think such a plan as proposed is feasible, and hope that it will be adopted by all the wards of our city.

Professional Ethics.

The calm, dignified courtesy which characterizes many of the older members of the bar, and which, in former days, was almost universal, does not find much favor in the eyes of a certain class of men who have crept into the profession of late. These men assume an air of exceeding smartness; they adjust their eye-glasses with extreme carefulness; they run their fingers through their hair with a charming grace; and then, when they get hold of a victim in the shape of a bewildered witness, they proceed to drive him to the wall as though he were a wild beast thirsting for their blood; to badger and browbeat and worry and torment him, as though he were utterly destitute of the feelings of humanity; to make him out, from his own words, a liar and a knave, and absolutely unworthy of belief under any circumstances; and, finally, to wind him up with such a complete and perfect annihilation, that the wretched man begins to think that he had better hang a millstone about his neck and forthwith cast himself into the sea.

One Beebe, of New York, who formerly sat upon the bench in that city, made a display of himself yesterday which will fill the hearts of these smart young men with delight. He was conducting the examination of witnesses in the case of the alleged defaulting tellers of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and among those who received the full force of his impudence was a son of the President of the Bank. Beebe cross-examined this young man with great severity, and being utterly baffled by the straightforward candor of the witness, he at last broke out in the following brilliant strain:—"I wish to make your examination as short as possible, my young friend; but if you go on in this disingenuous way, I'll rip you so high you'll never be heard of again!" At this point the Court mildly interposed, by saying that the witness was, to all appearances, giving his testimony with candor, and that the prisoner's counsel had no right to make such remarks. It is not to be presumed that this dainty rebuke will have any appreciable effect upon Beebe, who is evidently lacking in the first elements of a gentleman. If the Court had done its whole duty in the case, it would have sent Beebe up to Blackwell's Island for contempt, and kept him there until such time as his daily walk and conversation showed unmistakable signs of amendment.

There are a host of Beebes at the bar of this city. Every frequenter of our criminal court is familiar with their names and faces, for they are never to be found at their offices when a judge is on the bench. They hang around the prisoners' dock as birds of prey hover over a carcass, and but few of our lawyers who are gifted with the element of self-respect will venture into the Quarter Sessions, because of their unfailing presence. The manner in which they manipulate the witnesses of the opposite party is quite up to the Beebe standard, and we remember instances in which the brilliant Beebe has been cast entirely into the shade. They take great delight in torturing a woman, especially when the case before the Court is one in which the details are too indecent for publication. If the witness, under these circumstances, exhibits the least reluctance to make use of words which should cause the hot blood to mount to the cheek of every woman, they gallantly come to her relief by putting the revolting terms in her mouth, and then demand that she shall nod assent. In short, they do all manner of sharp things, and utter all sorts of brilliant sayings, and then turn upon the helpless jury and compel them to listen to unmitigated abuse of the witnesses by the hour together.

It is an unfortunate feature of our present jury system that such pettifoggers carry great weight in almost every case in which they are engaged, and in consequence their services are in constant demand, and they are enabled to grow fat upon the good things of this world. Such gentlemen and scholars as Isaac Hazlehurst, William M. Meredith, and Theodore Cuyler are never known to be brilliant after the fashion of Beebe, and their services are but seldom required in our criminal courts. If the trial of thieves, burglars, and villains of all sorts were conducted by lawyers of their standing, the whole community would be much the better for it, and many a desperate character who is now permitted to go unwhipt of justice would find his way to Cherry Hill and Moyamensing. The only way in which this most desirable result can be brought about is for our judges to administer to the upstarts who throng the criminal court such severe and oft-repeated rebukes that they will be driven out of practice, or obliged to study and follow the examples set them by the Hazlehursts, Merediths, and Cuylers.

THE CONGESTION OF SPECIE.

French Plan for the Employment of Capital—The Old Springs of Credit Exhausted.

Paris (Oct. 7) correspondence of London Times.

M. Horn, the well-known economist, and the author of a work, which appeared some months ago, on the Liberty of Banks, has just published a pamphlet of sixteen pages called the "Syndicat du Credit," the object of which is to point out the best means for alleviating the suffering which has so long paralyzed commercial affairs, and which is every day on the increase. The most sanguine optimonists, he says, can no longer indulge in illusions. Millions upon millions remain buried in the bank cellars. Exports, instead of increasing, as might have been expected in the year of the Universal Exhibition, are, on the contrary, diminishing. The taxes are far from producing all that was anticipated by the Legislature. Railroad companies see their receipts growing less and less.

The spirit of association has become languid, and failures are constantly on the increase. M. Horn is of opinion that the disquiet which prevails so generally is not solely owing to the general situation of Europe. And in point of fact, the political state of Europe was not more reassuring than now during the war in the Crimea or during the war in Italy, when there was great activity in the financial and commercial world. Now everything is at a stand. Millions of hands are condemned to idleness for want of credit and employment; and this is easily understood, as the principal instrument of labor and of credit is systematically inactive. What, then, is to be done, as the old springs of credit are exhausted, and new ones have to be sought? People must not look idly on, nor wait till the Government comes to their assistance, for governments are as much at fault as they. They must make a vigorous effort to save themselves.

This initiation, which is henceforth their duty, and their only chance of safety, some persons have already taken, and have endeavored to give to credit bases more rational, more enlarged, and, above all, more democratical. With this view they have founded an association called itself the Syndicat du Credit, and M. Horn's pamphlet has for object to make known and vulgarize the principles on which it is established. These principles he explains briefly thus:—Credit must become easily accessible to all, not as an act of complacence dearly paid for or capriciously refused, but as a thing acquired and impossible of refusal.

The merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan, must become each his own backer, or, rather, they lend to and borrow from each other mutually. The co-operation must be general. In matters of credit, especially, risk must be avoided by insurance, and this reinforced by counter-insurance. And, moreover, the sincerity of combinations and the complete loyalty in operations must restore to the financial association the prestige and the force which belong to it.

This object is to be attained by the combination of the syndicat and central funds, which forms M. Horn's plan, and which he explains at some length.

—Mrs. Lincoln's brothers, as is known, were in the Confederate army. The youngest of them started in April, 1861, from New Orleans, as a private in the Chasseurs à Pied, and, being discharged for sickness at Richmond, in October of the same year, returned to his home; but, though still suffering in health, he left a wife and two babies to join the Crescent Regiment, in response to Beauregard's call, and fell at Shiloh. Another, Captain Dave Todd, started with Colonel Tom Taylor, of the 1st Kentucky Volunteers, and was also killed towards the end of the war. And a third, Dr. Todd, served throughout as a distinguished surgeon.

—The French sculptor Scurre is dead. He was a member of the French Institute. His best-known productions are the statue of Molière on the Rue Richelieu, and that of Napoleon I, recently removed from the column in the Place Vendôme.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, in favor of LAY REPRESENTATION, will be held at the SPRING GARDEN STREET CHURCH (corner of TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia), on MONDAY EVENING, October 28, at half-past 7 o'clock, to take such measures as will secure the favorable action of the next General Conference.
Addresses may be expected from
Hon. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM J. JONES, Esq., of Easton, Md.
BENJ. HAYWOOD, Esq., of Pottsville, Pa.
S. M. HARRINGTON, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.
Rev. JAMES RIDDLE, of Wilmington, Del.
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D., of Philadelphia.
Pres't WM. H. ALLEN, LL.D. of Philadelphia.
By order of the Committee of Arrangement.
C. HESKELL, Chairman.
JOHN FIELD, Secretary. 10 25 3t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 28th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Berks street, to commence at the Cohocksink creek, at or near Uber street, and extend westwardly to Twenty-second street, of the following dimensions, from the creek to Woodcock street—the size of a clear inside diameter of four feet six inches (4 ft. 6 in.), from Woodcock street to Twenty-second street, three feet six inches (3 ft. 6 in.) with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the owner of property; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
10 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1867.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 420 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, second floor, on TUESDAY, 29th day of October, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of selling or leasing the real and personal property of the Company, and all matters incident thereto.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
10 16 w3mst Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President.
10 25 6t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3 addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th inst.
10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

☞ DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 20th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
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GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 9 2 1m[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A MEETING of the Citizens of the TWENTY-SECOND WARD, favorable to the nomination of General U. S. GRANT as the candidate of the Republican party for President, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, October 26, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at the TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN, for the purpose of forming a CAMPAIGN CLUB.

William Winter,	C. W. Churchman,
Samuel C. Ford,	C. J. Churchman,
H. T. Boyt,	Samuel Leonard,
Horace G. Browne,	J. S. Houghton,
B. H. Grant,	Franklin Knight,
Charles S. Pancoast,	John B. Wickersham,
Richard Levick,	L. P. Thompson,
Owen Sheridan,	Samuel W. Roop. [10 25 2t

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m8p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

THE GREAT SAFE CONTEST.
LILLIE'S SAFE
READY FOR BATTLE.

I notice the great *splurge* in the newspapers of the 24th instant headed "*Trial of Safes—Sadler Backed Out*," etc., and signed Evans & Watson. Men who will surreptitiously buy safes of the different safe manufacturers, and burn them (with the doors unfastened even), burn them in the night when the *interested* parties *only* are present, may be expected to make a great "flourish of trumpets," and pretend to be very ready to burn safes, when they knew, by public announcement days previous, that the test was postponed, and for what reason, and it is not surprising that men doing this will make false charges also, and say *Sadler backs out*, or anything else to effect their object. When I was a boy I was told never to crow until I got out of the woods; and I offer this advice gratis to Messrs. Evans & Watson.
The GREAT Safe Test will positively come off as announced, on Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry, on the 6th of November next, weather permitting, and Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe will be burned with Evans & Watson's, with the Boston Steam Patent attached.
The Safes will be burned in a furnace equally, thoroughly, and fairly, whether Evans & Watson respond or not, in the presence of the people.
The burglar-proof test will also be most thorough.
The two great leading principles of Lillie's and the Steel Safe will be tested with drills, wedges and in every way applicable to the burglar, that the people may be able to judge for themselves as to their merits.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—The public will be quite as well satisfied no doubt, to see Evans & Watson's Burglar Proof Safe fairly tested with Lillie's on the ground, as to read their yarns about pretended failures of safes in years gone by.
I concede that Messrs. Evan & Watson may have a great advantage in showing the amount of loss in safes by being robbed. Theirs are robbed so often and so easily, that no prudent man dare leave them alone with valuables that a burglar could use; while Lillie's are left alone with large amounts all over the country, the owners having full confidence in them.
I concede, also, that Lillie's former safes are sometimes robbed, and in the above *test* propose to show that his present safe cannot be robbed by burglars.
Action, not words, is my motto. M. C. S., Agent
Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1867. 10 25 3t

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Offices,
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
Between MARKET and CHESNUT, Philada., and No. 704 Broadway, N. Y.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws 1sp

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$107 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$102 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$105 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$107 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$104 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$104 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 42	do	do.	5 ⅜ cent. 10-40s.
$103 67	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$107 67	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

ARMY BLANKETS.
A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs to a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVERCOATS.
4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp] Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.
NEW CLOAKS
OPENING EVERY MORNING.
NOW OPEN,
LADIES' DRESS FURS
OF ALL KINDS.
REAL ASTRACHAN
AND
ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BY THE YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7 50.
CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE.
SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS,
For Ladies' Walking Suits.
LADIES' DRESSES
MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN
DRY GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
NOW IS THE TIME
FOR LADIES
To Make Their Purchases
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
IT BEING ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK WITHIN A LIMITED PERIOD, THOSE WHO CALL FIRST WILL HAVE UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR BARGAINS. 10 21 6t4p

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.—Person often allow their systems to "run down," or rather run *them down* by overwork, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over-confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans will, when completed, be the largest institution of the kind in the country. Those who would aid the charity should at once subscribe to the shares, now selling at one dollar each.

THE COOL SNAP.—The wise will now take the opportunity to "snap" up their early winter clothing. To have a full choice, now is the time to select from the various styles of first-class goods, ready-made, or made to order, of Gentlemen's Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of the ladies to their splendid Sewing and Button-hole Machine, at S. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut. It need only be examined to be appreciated. It will speak for itself in its performance.

NEW BOOKS.—T. B. Peterson & Bros. have just published the following interesting books:—
HAREM LIFE in Egypt and Constantinople. By Emmeline Lott, late Governess to the Highness the Grand Pasha Ibrahim, son of his Highness Ismael Pachs, Viceroy of Egypt. Price, $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.
LEYTON HALL. By Mark Lemon, editor of "London Punch," and author of "Loved at Last," "Wait for the End," etc. One volume, octavo. Price 75 cents.
TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens. This is the third volume of an entire new edition of Dickens' Works, called "The People's Edition. Illustrated." Each volume will be printed on the finest white paper, from large, clear type, leaded, Long Primer in size, that all can read, and each book will contain near One Thousand pages. We will speak more fully of these in a few days.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Union Republican citizens of the SEVENTH WARD, who favor the formation of a ward GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB, will be held at O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets, this (Friday) evening, by order of the Committee on Meetings. Addresses will be made by Hon. William B. Mann, Brevet Major-General C. B. T. Collis, William M. Bell, Hon. Charles O'Neill, George Inman Riche, T. Bradford Dwight, Brigadier-General Joshua T. Owen, and others.

THE OLDEST medical practice is that of the family. Long before doctors were known the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, and first most important stage of every disease is treated by the parents or nurse. This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want; and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, No. 22 North Sixth street. Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chestnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bray, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and Spruce streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN, if you wish good photographs of each other, go to Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards or one large picture, $1; twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1216 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1057 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."
MS88 MS88 MS88
MS88 MS88 MS88
MS88 MS88 MS88
McINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
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Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Remember — *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers.*
This tells the whole story.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL.
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ROUBAUD.—On Wednesday evening, October 23, 1867, by Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Mr. WILLIAM P. BROWN to Miss AMELIA E. ROUBAUD, both of this city.

FOTTERALL—ANTELO.—On Thursday morning, October 24, 1867, by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Dunn, FREDERICK W. FOTTERALL and JULIETTE J., daughter of A. J. Antelo, all of this city.

HOPKINS—HOPKINS.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. H. Hastings Weld, JOSEPH S. HOPKINS, of Baltimore, Md., to ANNETTE H., daughter of John E. Hopkins, of Haddonfield, N. J. No cards.

MCKEAGE—STRATTON.—On Wednesday evening, October 23, 1867, by Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Mr. JOHN MCKEAGE to Miss ELIZABETH STRATTON, daughter of the late Isaac Stratton, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 24th instant, Mr. NEWELL CLARK, son of the late David W. Clark, in the 40th year of his age.
His relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eudora Library Association, and employes of Messrs. Morgan & Orr, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1348 Atmore street (east of Broad, north from Brown), on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HENDRY.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. SELLIE R., relict of the late Edwin A. Hendry, in the 35th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2005 Arch street, on Monday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOVEY.—On the 23d instant, after a short but severe illness, IRA M., son of Ira and Mary A. Hovey, aged 26 years.
The relatives and his friends are respectfully invited; also the Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, and Mount Olive Encampment, No. 6, I. O. of O. F.; also, the Spring Garden Council, No. 28, U. A. M.; also the Keystone Lodge, No. 2, of the Knights of Pythias; also the Employes of the Reading Railroad Shop, to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 86 S Moyer street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LITTLE.—On the 23d instant, JAMES R. LITTLE, son of William C. and Elizabeth Little, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and his friends, also Richmond Lodge, No. 230, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Broad street, below Tioga, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Mount Vernon Cemetery.

LUTTS.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, FREDERICK LUTTS, in the 71st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Westville, Gloucester county, N. J., on Sunday, October 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MCNERNEY.—On the 23d instant, SIMON MCNERNEY, Sr., aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1021 Wood street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at Cathedral. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

OVERINGTON.—On the morning of the 23d instant, ELIZA, wife of William Overington, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE FURMAN HOMICIDE—INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER THIS MORNING.—Coroner Daniels held an investigation this morning in the case of William Furman, alias "Baltimore Bill," who died at the hospital on Wednesday evening, from the effects of a stab received on Tuesday evening, during a fight in Locust street, above Eighth. John Hagan and Philip Hillen, the defendants, were present. The following evidence was elicited:—
Johnson Kelley sworn—Reside No. 208 Duponceau street; we were all out carriage riding together on Tuesday afternoon, and went down to the Neck; we came up, and we drove through the city until about 7 o'clock; about half-past 6 Hagan and Furman got fighting; Furman struck Hagan in the lip, and we took him to a doctor's in Arch street; we came back, and went over to a place in Arch street, above Eighth, and had a drink; then we all got in the carriage again, and they got fighting in the carriage coming to the place on Locust, above Eighth; it is on the south side; a man named Hutter keeps the place; there Furman and Hagan got to quarrelling again; Furman came up and said something to Hagan, I don't know what it was; Furman was led away from Hagan and went over to the west door; Furman turned around, made a rush at and grabbed Hagan by the throat, and Hagan fell; the time Hagan and Furman went away from him and said he was cut; I said to two men that were there, take him over to the Doctor; then they went to the Hospital with him; heard Hagan make no threats, only Hagan says, Bill, you cut my lip, and Furman said, I am sorry for it; Furman kind of put his hand behind him and Hagan rushed at him; did not see the knife in Hagan's hand after he cut him; they were in a regular fight at the time he cut him; there was nobody near them; did not see a knife in Hagan's hand before he cut him (knife shown); did not ever see that knife in Hagan's possession; Hillen was not near Furman when he was stabbed.
John Irwin sworn—Reside in Fifth street, below Vine, east side; when we came in out of the barouches, there was Hagan, Hillen, McMenamin, Henry McCarty, and all of them; they asked for a drink; I was tending bar there; I waited on them; after that I was leaning on the eating-bar; I saw Hagan and Furman; they kind of had hold of each other by the shoulder or neck. I couldn't tell which; they had some words but I didn't know what they were; a few moments after that I heard Furman say, "I am cut;" somebody in the crowd, I am not certain who it was, said "Take him to the doctor's;" so McMenaman and myself took him to Dr. Reise, on Locust street, below Ninth; from there we took him to the Pennsylvania Hospital; did not see any one else fighting; did not see Hillen and Hagan fighting; I couldn't say which one commenced to fight; saw Furman make a rush towards Hagan with his hand behind his back; don't know whether it was before or after the cutting; this was before he said he was cut; he didn't knock Hagan down to my knowledge; I did not see him strike Hagan in the barroom; I did not see either one strike; when he rushed at Hagan with his hand behind him he did not get up to him; I could not say how close he got to him; I didn't see the knife in Hagan's hand; heard Furman say, 'I am cut, and you will have to take the consequences."
Henry McMenamin sworn—I reside No. 1012 South Front street; I was standing outside in front of the tavern, settling with the barouche driver; I heard Furman sing out, "I am cut;" the door was open; I ran in the west door towards Ninth street; Furman says to me, 'Look here, Hen;" he pulled his shirt up and showed me where he was cut and asked me to take him to the Doctor's; I took him across the street to Dr. Reise's; Hillen there we took him to the hospital; didn't see him cut; he didn't say to me that he didn't see Hagan have a knife; never heard Hagan threaten to cut Furman.
Daniel McMenamin sworn—Reside on Seventh street, below Locust, on the west side; was in the carriage with Hagan, Furman, and McCarty; Hagan and McCarty had some words together; I was sitting opposite Hagan, and Furman was sitting opposite McCarty; we got up to the house and we all went in to get a drink; Furman went up to Hagan; he was standing near the east door; they had some words together; Hagan was leaning with one arm on the window; Furman turned around and walked away from him up towards the door; when he got there he turned around suddenly and put his hand in his pocket and ran towards Hagan, and caught him either by the collar or throat, I couldn't tell which; Furman says "—— you, I am going to kill you; he had him right by the throat, and the first thing I heard was Furman say he was cut; this all occurred in the bar-room, near the door to the street; then I ran out of the house; Furman jumped up and struck Hagan in the lip, splitting it; Hagan had not said one word to them; Furman didn't knock Hagan down; did not see either Furman or Hagan have anything in their hands; Hagan and when Furman rushed towards him "Go away, Bill;" Hagan did not appear to want to quarrel with Furman but he wanted to quarrel with Hagan; didn't see Furman pull anything out of his pocket when he put his hand in; Hillen was not in the bar room.
Alexander McCarty sworn—Reside No. 1319 Montegray street; was outside talking to a man when the affair took place; saw Furman strike Hagan on the lip; he would have thrown him out of the wagon if it hadn't been for me; Hagan said he was afraid of him; did not see Hillen fighting either Hagan or Furman.
Jacob Jarvis sworn—I reside at No. 106 Christian street; the first time I saw Hagan was after Furman struck him in the mouth; I saw him at the Doctor's, in Arch street in the saloon I heard Hagan say, "Furman, go way; I don't want to have anything to do with you;" he said, "Let me go," they had some words; Furman then said he was stabbed; I didn't see Hagan have a knife; while Hagan and Furman were speaking together the crowd were standing all around them; after he was cut somebody said take him to the doctor's; did not see Hillen in the bar-room; didn't see where Hogan went.
Michael Dougherty sworn—Reside at No. 233 S. Third street; I am employed in the place; I was near the soda water fountain; I saw Hagan standing up against the wall, and Furman standing against him; saw Furman king of catch him by the shoulders; I then went to a little room to see whether Mr. Hutter was asleep; I stayed in there about five minutes, and came out and saw the crowd had gone; saw Hillen standing at the door; didn't see Hagan go away.
Cornelius Boyer sworn—Reside No. 225 Arch alley; was outside when the affair commenced; did not see Hillen outside; know him; when I went in Furman had his hand behind his back, and rushed up to him and said "I will fix you for this;" he said "he was cut;" I did not see any one cut him; did not see the row in the first place; Furman had him by the collar, and struck a kind of went down; do not know what became of Hogan; he went out of the door; there was no one near enough to them to hurt either one; when he pulled his hand out of his pocket he had nothing in it.
Mary Kelley sworn—Reside at No. 5 Osborn court; did not see the fight; (knife shown); saw that knife; Hillen gave it to me; he did not say a word; I was passing along the street; he called me to him and gave it to me; an officer was with him; I know the knife by a spot of blood that is on it; I did not clean the knife off; I handed it to Policeman Berger; Hillen did not tell me where he got the knife from.
Policeman Robert Jarvis testified to the arrest of the parties that were in the saloon.
Policeman Steele testified that from information he received he arrested Hillen; as we were going out Locust street to the Station House he called a couple of girls to him; he told one of them to go and see some one; he had previously given me an old knife, with a broken blade; I took him to the Station House; when I got to Ninth and Locust streets again Policeman Berger told me he had the knife; he said that Mary Kelley had given it to him, Hillen having slipped it to her while talking to her.
Policeman Berger testified that Mary Kelley came to him about 9 o'clock on the evening of the stabbing, and gave him the knife; she said that Hillen had slipped it into her hand while he was going out with Officer Steele; took her and the knife to the Station House, and handed the latter over to Lieutenant Connelly.
Lieutenant Connelly testified that when Hagan was arrested and brought to the Station House, one of the officers said "this is the man that cut Baltimore Bill;" Hagan pointed to his mouth and said, "You see where he hit me; I did it in self-defense; I don't say I cut him; he run against the knife," when the knife was brought in the blood appeared fresh upon it.
Dr. Shapleigh sworn—On Thursday, October 24th, 1867, at 11½ o'clock, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, made a post mortem examination of the body recognized by John Furman residing at No. 433 Gaffney's avenue as that of his son William Furman, aged 25 years; there was an incised wound 2½ inches long in a line with the body, 1½ inches in front of the angle of the left hip-bone; this wound extended through the walls of the abdomen; the outside had been stitched up; a part of the omentum was resting in the inside of the wound; the wound had been cut from below, upwards; the intestines were not cut; the membranes covering the intestines and lining the cavity of the abdomen were inflamed; there was some clotted blood in the cavity of the abdomen; death ensued from peritonitis; the knife shown could have produced the wound.
The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said William Furman came to his death from a wound inflicted with a knife in the hands of John Hagan, on the night of October 22, 1867, at the tavern No. 402 Locust street; and the jury also find Phillip Hillen an accessory after the fact. The deceased died at the Pennsylvania Hospital Oct. 25, 1867.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—This evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at the church, on Fifth street, below Green. The Rev. Bishop Simpson and others will deliver addresses on the occasion.
At St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Heslonville, a series of interesting special services will commence this evening, in celebration of its opening, and in aid of its funds. The movement has the hearty concurrence of Bishop Stevens. The services will commence at half-past 7 o'clock, and the following popular divines will deliver sermons:—
On this (Friday) evening, the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D.D.
On Saturday evening, the Rev. Phillips Brooks.
On Sunday evening, the Rev. William Rudder, D.D.
On Monday evening, the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese.
A ladies' fair, in aid of St. Agatha's Church, West Philadelphia, is now in progress at Commissioners' Hall, at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets.
The Rossini Musical Society of this city will perform a grand vesper service in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Camden, at 7 o'clock P. M., on Sunday next, the 27th instant, to aid the erection of a pastoral residence. This occasion will present an opportunity for enjoyment, combined with the furtherance of a worthy object.
We understand that as yet there is no truth in the report that the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city, has received a call to Grace Church, in New York. The pulpit of the latter church is still vacant, in consequence of the death of the late Rector, the Rev. Dr. Taylor. No steps have yet been taken towards supplying the vacancy, and nothing will be done in the matter until the return from Europe of one of the leading wardens of the church. The salary is but $10,000, and not $15,000, as stated; so that the offer is not so tempting as was supposed.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—While the white citizens of the United States are planting colonies in Alaska, a stream of freedmen steadily flows to Liberia. The large and swift packet ship Goiconda, belonging to the American Colonization Society, will leave Baltimore on the 2d of November, and proceed to Charleston, S. C., whence she will sail on the 16th of November, with three hundred emigrants. The Philadelphia band of emigrants will be known as "Lincoln Company, No. 3." Books, clothing, and utensils in aid of this movement, can be sent to the Colonization Office, No. 609 Walnut street, or if a note is addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, they will be sent for. An emigrant from Philadelphia writes:—"Bexley is a very fine place. We have plenty of vegetables here, and good fresh water. Invite as many colored people as feel an interest to come here. We have plenty of rich fertile lands. Numbers of people are getting ahead with their coffee farms."

THE EPIDEMIC AT THE NAVY YARD—THREE MORE DEATHS REPORTED.—Since the close of our report yesterday, there have been three deaths from cholera on board the Sassacus, the names of the victims being as follows:—
Henry Leland, seaman, aged 45, died at 5:30 P. M. yesterday.
Allen Martin, marine, aged 33, died at 9:20 P. M. yesterday.
Thomas Carr, seaman, aged 24, died at 3:30 A. M. to-day.
All the above were among the first attacked by the disease, and their names swell the list of the dead to twenty five.

TROUBLES LEAD TO A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Two negro men, named John H. Jackson and Martin Sloan, brothers-in-law, have for some time past had many difficulties in the way of their mutual goodwill and friendship. These culminated in a fraternal strife last Wednesday night, when Jackson, drawing forth a large horse-pistol, loaded with shot, let fly at Sloan, the charge taking effect in his arm. Both were arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Ramsdell.

ANOTHER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT PROPOSED.—Last evening, a movement was initiated for the building of a new theatre by our German citizens. Mechanics' Hall, on North Third street, was filled, and subscriptions were received for the new building, amounting to over $30,000. Such a theatre is sorely felt in our city, having such a large German element. The building is to be first-class, will be located in the vicinity of the Arch, and will cost at least $100,000.

GRANT AGAIN IN THE FIELD.—The Republicans of the Seventh Ward who are favorable to the nomination of General Grant as their candidate for President in 1868, will hold an adjourned meeting this evening at O'Neill's Hall, at the corner of Broad and Lombard streets. The Hon. Charles O'Neill and other prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

THE CONSTITUTION, OF BROOKLYN.—The Constitution Fire Company, of Brooklyn, visited the Mint, Fairmount, and other places of interest yesterday morning. In the afternoon Wissahickon was visited, and a sumptuous repast was partaken of. In the evening they attended the Arch Street Theatre. This morning they visited League Island and viewed the ironclads.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL.—Madame Ristori will appear this evening at the Academy as "Medea" and "Lady Macbeth," for her farewell benefit. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, last appearance of the great tragedienne in this city, most positively. *Marie Antoinette* will be given entire. On Monday evening Madame Ristori plays "Elizabeth" in Harrisburg, *en route* to the South and West.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, the October numbers of London *Society*, *St. James' Magazine*, *Belgravia*, *Cornhill*, *Temple Bar*, *Good Words*, and the *Sunday Magazine*, all of which are as good as usual, which is all the notice they need from us.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY REVIEW, which has been anticipated with such interest by its many friends, takes place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The participants meet at the Mansion House, Fairmount Park.

PICKPOCKET.—John Eble was taken in custody last night by the Fifth District Police, charged with picking pockets. Alderman Tunison held him in $800 bail to answer.

GALVANIZED IRON SCUTTLES, THOUGH costing more at first, will be found, from their greater durability, to be far cheaper than those of plain iron. Several sizes and kinds, and other seasonable Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HOOKS AND BRACKETS, SUITABLE FOR supporting Bird Cages, or for Hanging Baskets, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

POLICE OR DARK LANTERNS, COAL OIL and Candle Lanterns, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 21 6m5p No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Moitet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators, also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR-SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 10 21 1m5p No. 1006 MARKET Street, Phila.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Treasury Circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:—
To Collectors and other officers of the Customs:—The Custom routes have been re-established, and proper officers of the Customs located at the several ports and places as provided for in section 6, chapter 3, excepting the route mentioned in article 500 of the general regulations of 1857. Merchandise intended for the interior of Mexico may be duly withdrawn from warehouse and transported by the several routes therein mentioned, to its destination in Mexico, in the mode and under the restrictions and requirements of such regulations. In addition to the routes mentioned in the aforementioned section, merchandise intended for ports and places in the interior of Mexico may be duly withdrawn from warehouse and transported in bond by sea to Galveston, and from thence via Alleytown and Gonzales to San Antonio, and from thence by way of Eagle Pass, Presidio del Norte, or San Eliza Rio, to its destination in Mexico, under the same restrictions and requirements as are provided for in said section, chapter 3 of the regulations.

The Indian Treaty.

The following despatch from the Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission has been received here, confirming the treaty reported to have been made with the Comanches and Kiowas. It is dated
MEDICINE LODGE, Oct. 21, forwarded from Fort Harker, Kansas, Oct. 24, to J. C. Cox, Chief Clerk Interior Department:—A treaty has been made with the Comanches and Kiowas. The prospect is good of making a treaty with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches.
(Signed) A. S. H. WHITE.

New Jersey Claims.

Governor Ward, of New Jersey, was engaged to-day at the Department on business for that State, which has claims against the Government on account of moneys advanced and expended for military purposes during the late war. He is also engaged on the subject of bounties due to the volunteers from New Jersey.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 111¾@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109¾@109¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106¾@107.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106¾@107.
United States 10-40s, 100¾@100¾.
June and July 7-30s, 104¾@105¾. Market irregular.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 94½; Reading, 96½; Canton Company, 45; Erie 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Michigan Central, 100¼; do Southern, 77½; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¾; New York Central, 11; Cumberland preferred, 28; Missouri 6s, 106½; Hudson River, 123; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 109¼, do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 106½; Seven-thirties, 105. Money, 6% per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Gold, 142.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet, at 19@20c. Flour firm, and 10c@30c higher; 16,000 bbls sold; State, $8 30@10 50; Ohio, $10; Western, $8 25@13; Southern $10@14 50; California $11 50@13 50. Wheat active, and 2@5c higher; 8000 bushels sold; spring No. 2, $2 23½@2 25. Corn firm, 50,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 44@1 45. Oats dull; sales of 4000 bushels at 80@81c. Beef quiet. Pork dull, sales of 16,000 bbls, new mess at $21 25@21 50. Lard dull at 13@13½c. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Burroughs vs. Ahl. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.
Maria A. V. Hemphill vs. John Augustus Girard. An action to recover on an instrument of writing. The instrument upon which the suit is brought, bearing date of 1832, contained a recital of the loan by the plaintiff one of Stephen Girard's heirs, to the defendant, as Attorney for all the heirs of the Girard estate, of $4000, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of counsel in the suit, and such other sum as might arise out of the will of Stephen Girard; and also, on the other hand, an agreement by the defendant to repay the sum and a liberal bonus, from what he might recover, for its use. It was alleged that the defendant failed to return either the $4000 or to pay any bonus. On trial.
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Davis charged with illegal voting (before reported) the jury convicted, and the prisoner was sentenced to the County Prison for thirty days, and ordered to pay a fine of $25 and the costs.
In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Pelham Hollis, charged with the larceny of a $500 bond (before reported), the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.
Charles McCahn was charged with entering a store with intent to steal. He went into Mrs. Scheller's store, at Third and Poplar streets, and attempted to rob her money drawer, but being caught in the act, he ran away without taking anything. Verdict guilty.
Mary Murphy was convicted of a charge of the larceny of jewelry and clothing valued at $124 belonging to M. Freidenberg. She was a domestic in M. Freidenberg's house, and for several days committed and successfully concealed her thefts. But when suspicion at last was fastened upon her, and she was searched, a detached pocket was found upon her person, containing many of the articles; and she also told where some of them had been pawned, thus enabling Mr. Freidenberg to redeem them.
William Greenan was convicted of a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. On the 15th of last month, about eight o'clock in the evening, an officer saw the defendant preparing to fight another man, and arrested him. Upon searching a blackjack was found in his pocket.
Mary Murray was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief. The prosecutrix did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.
William Outen was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief. It was shown that as Weldon B. Wilie rode past him on a horse, a gun he had in his hand, accidentally went off, the charge entering the horses flank.
Robert B. Roberts, colored, was charged with entering a dwelling house, with intent to steal. The defendant went to the house of John Brown, colored on Monday, the 14th inst., and during the absence of the family took from a trunk two deeds, a mortgage, a bond, and other papers belonging to Brown, and his wife. He afterwards took them to a lawyer, from whom they were recovered. The defendant alleged that he took the papers by the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, while the latter denied having authorized him to do any thing with them. Jury out.
Harvey K. Myers was charged with bigamy. It will be remembered that this case was tried some months ago, and the defendant was convicted. A motion was then made for a new trial upon the grounds then reported, was argued, and the new trial was granted. The matter then pended for some time, and was not brought on until to-day. The allegations were that, in February, 1852, he was married to Elizabeth Vantier, and afterwards, his wife still living, and not divorced from him, he married Amanda Volmer in April, 1866, and lived and cohabited as man and wife.
The Rev. Mr. Simpers, Pastor of Ebenezer M. E. Church, in Christian street, above Third, testified that I do married Amanda Volmer to Harvey K. Myers, about the 20th of April, 1866. The evidence as to the previous marriage was that of the Rev. John M. McKean, who testified that he married Elizabeth Vantier to Harvey K. Myers, at his residence, on the 25th of February, 1852. The cross-examination on the part of the defense appeared to lead to an allegation of the non-identity of the parties. On trial.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—It having been discovered and reported to the Court that there had been no returns of the election in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward made to the Prothonotary of this Court, and it being suggested to the County Prison for thirty days, and ordered to pay a fine of $25 and the costs.
In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Pelham Hollis, charged with the larceny of a $500 bond (before reported), the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.
Charles McCahn was charged with entering a store with intent to steal. He went into Mrs. Scheller's store, at Third and Poplar streets, and attempted to rob her money drawer, but being caught in the act, he ran away without taking anything. Verdict guilty.
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—It having been discovered and reported to the Court that there had been no returns of the election in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward made to the Prothonotary of this Court, and it being suggested that they may have been, by mistake, put in the sealed box, an order was made to have the box produced and opened. This was done this morning, and, as was expected, two sets of papers were found in the box. The Court ordered one set to be returned to the box, and the other to be handed over to the Prothonotary for filing.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or Vendue at the Auction Store of William Frank, S. W. corner of NOBLE and SECOND Streets, the following enumerated articles, viz:—
6 oak Dining-room Chairs.
1 Hair Mattress.
1 set Feather Pillows and Bolster.
1 Spring Bed.
2 Straw Mattresses.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Neal Jr., No. 851 North Fifth street, opposite Parrish, and to be sold by HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.
Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Oct. 18, 1867. 10 25 3t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

News from Alaska.

The Treasury Department has received despatches from the steamer Lincoln, sent to the waters of the new territory of Alaska, leaving San Francisco on July 20. She proceeded by way of Victoria and Fort Rupert, Vancouver's Island, to Fort Simpson. There attempts were made to take observations, to fix accurately the boundary between British Columbia and our new territory, which were, however, unsuccessful on account of rain and fog, though six days were consumed by the trial. Thence the vessel proceeded to Sitka by way of Cuatham Sound and Dixon's passage, arriving there on the morning of August 12, still surrounded by a fog which quite hid the town, the locality of which could not be made out.

SHAKESPEARE AND SCRIPTURE.

To the minds of many there may seem to be an incongruity in the conjunction of Shakespeare and Scripture. One is associated with all that it is worldly, frivolous, vain, even wicked; the other with all that is high, heavenly, and holy. Yet, with reverence be it spoken, they touch each other very nearly. Both deal with men and their actions, their pangs and passions, their sorrows and songs. Both set forth, not by mere precept, but by striking example, the solemn truth that the way of the transgressor is hard. Both show the greatness of goodness, the splendor of purity, the beauty of holiness. Nevertheless, the Bible is entitled to far the highest place. Deep as the great master of the drama goes into the secrets of the heart, keen as is his perception of the hidden springs of action, faithful as is his report of what he has seen and known, the oracles of God go deeper, see more plainly, report more faithfully. His works are the result of consummate art; the book of books is the sum of nature. In Shakespeare's scheme the superhuman has a place, because he did not and could not overlook or neglect that element of the mind which yearns towards the sphere of the invisible. The witches in *Macbeth*, "Ariel" in the *Tempest*, the hosts from fairy-land in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, are proofs of this. It is needless to say that in the Scriptures the supernatural comes in not merely to accommodate a condition of the soul, but also to account for it. The Bible is not a work of imagination, shaping the possible out of the materials furnished by the actual; it is a history recounted by men who have beheld the seen and the unseen, and been enabled to perceive the union between the two. The productions of Shakespeare are the fruit of alofty mind; the books of the Bible were born of intellect exalted by the transfusion of the Spirit of God.

It must not be forgotten, either, in considering the greatness of Shakespeare, that he had access to the magnificent poetry, the touching pathos, the clear individualization with which the Scriptures abound. That he was wise enough to avail himself of them would be a reasonable conclusion from his literary habits, were there no clear traces of the influence they exercised upon him. The man who took the plots of Boccaccio's novels, and created the characters necessary to work them out, in a manner perfectly natural, to their conclusion; who laid under contribution the writers of his own time as well as those of antiquity, gathering materials of thought everywhere, but putting the stamp of his own genius upon the rough metal whencesoever derived—that man *could* not have neglected the wonderful volume which is unrivalled even as a literary performance. That he did not despise this treasure nor fail to use it is evidenced by phrases in his plays borrowed almost bodily from Holy Writ. It is still further evidenced in the delineation and development of certain characters which bear a marked similarity to Biblical personages. This is most strikingly shown in the tragedy of *Macbeth*, that Scottish king whose dark history presents so many points of resemblance to that of Saul, the unhappy monarch of Israel.

Both these men are physically brave, with natures displaying certain traits of nobleness; both have stood face to face with death in clanging battle, and have not wavered; but both are, morally, cowards. They have no strength, no courage to oppose temptation; they yield themselves willing captives to every evil suggestion. Macbeth would be a king, and at the prompting of ambition murders his kinsman, guest, and monarch, that he may reach the throne. Saul, being a king, presumptuously arrogates to himself the office of priest, and dares to amend the strict and explicit command of God. At Gilgal he yielded to his impatience, and offered sacrifice before going to battle, instead of waiting for Samuel, whose right it was to present the offering before the Lord. When he smote the Amalekites, he took Agag their king alive, instead of putting him to the sword as Jehovah required. If ambition was Macbeth's spur to crime, presumption was the goad that drove Saul to great offenses against that Divine Ruler whose agent he was. He thought himself sufficient for any office, and esteemed himself wise beyond the wisdom of the Almighty.

For this the prophet warned him that the kingdom should not continue to his house, but be given to another. So also Macbeth by prophecy held a "barren sceptre in his grasp, no son of his succeeding."

Both are under the influence of evil spirits; for the weird sisters, or witches as they are commonly called, had power over Macbeth, moving him to wicked purposes and atrocious acts; and from Saul "the Spirit of the Lord departed, and an evil spirit troubled him, so that his heart was full of dark intentions, and his hand was eager for bloody deeds." As all good and holy influences departed from the Hebrew king, leaving him under the control of evil, so in the play we behold Macbeth forsaken by all of good and left in awful bondage to his sins:—

"There's one did laugh in his sleep, and one cried, *Murder!*
That they did wake each other; I stood and heard them:
But they did say their prayers, and addressed them
Again to sleep.
Lady M.—There are two lodged together.
Mac.—One cried, *God bless us!* and *Amen*, the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands
Listening their fear. *I could not say, Amen,*
When they did say, God bless us!
Lady M.—Consider it not so deeply.
Mac.—But wherefore could I not pronounce Amen?
I had most need of blessing, and *Amen* stuck in my throat."

If ever there was a man forsaken of God, it was that bloody-handed Thane.

When David had returned from the slaughter of Goliath, triumphal processions met him with music and song. "Saul," said they, "has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands." The quick jealousy of the king took alarm, and whispered to him concerning the ruddy stripling, "What can he have more but the kingdom?" From that day the monarch sought the warrior's life. When the witches prophesied that Macbeth should be king, they also foretold that Banquo, his companion and fellow-soldier, should be the father of kings. This was enough to fill the trembling soul of the usurper with distrust and fear of his former friend; and the hands that murdered the aged king could not rest until they had clutched the life of him whose children were to be royal. David escaped the rage of his lord, but Banquo fell before the jealousy of his sometime comrade.

To both these men there came the suffering which sin brings in its train; to Macbeth, remorse, the anguishing sense of insecurity in his high place so wickedly obtained, the hatred for those who fill his soul with fears, the madness which made him see the ghost of Banquo at the feast; to Saul, the terrors of a guilty conscience, the knowledge that his kingdom was to be taken from him and given to another, the fell desire for David's life, the melancholy insanity which often settles in the guilty mind. In deep distress, both wish to look into the future and descry what yet awaits them; both seek out witches, that they may obtain the information they desire.

But the Scottish monarch sought those to whom alone he could go, those midnight hags whose prophecy had led him on to its fulfilment, and who, he judged, could tell him what was yet to be. Saul had possessed other means of knowing the future, and had employed them, but in vain. He had inquired of the Lord, but the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. No details are given; we do not look in upon the workings of Saul's mind as we do in the case of Macbeth, yet from the hints supplied we can easily conceive his forlorn and pitiable condition. Day after day he knocked at Heaven's gate and waited for such replies as had come in other days, but waited in vain. Day after day he cried great questions, as it were, into the ear of God, but received no answer save the echo of his own importunate words. Breathless anxiety deepened into unutterable anguish, hope deferred made the heart sick; the soul of the Lord's anointed was whelmed and sunk in woe as the awful truth grew plainer and plainer that the Lord had forsaken him. Of all men he had most need of Heaven's help and guidance; but Heaven to him was voiceless, he had lost his former hold upon it. He must turn, therefore, to those who, like himself, were the objects of God's anger and vengeance. Since good had left him, he must learn from evil. He bade his servants seek out a woman who had a familiar spirit, that he might inquire of her. They told him of such an one who dwelt at Endor, a village about sixty miles north of Jerusalem.

So Macbeth, stained with Banquo's murder as well as Duncan's; haunted by his conscience, which evoked the slain chieftain from his bloody resting-place by the road-side, and seated him at a banquet in the palace; knowing that all men suspected and hated him; without human counsellors on whom he could rely, or human sympathizers whom he dared wholly trust; resolved in his hour of deep necessity to seek the witches with whom he had before trafficked in affairs of death.

"I am bent to know
By the worst means, the worst."

The next morning, when he meets them at the pit of Acheron, his language shows the desperate determination of one whose hope of Heaven is utterly gone, and who seeks aid and counsel from the powers of hell:—

"Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Even till destruction sicken, answer me
To what I ask you!"

The king of Israel disguised himself and put on other raiment, and, accompanied only by two of his servants, journeyed through the land until by night they came to the woman at Endor. Then he demanded that she should by her familiar spirit bring up him whom he should name. The woman, perhaps suspecting to whom that tall form belonged, and naturally distrustful of any stranger, since Saul had put to death all who were known to have practised with familiar spirits, refused to employ her art until by the most solemn oaths her safety had been assured. There is in this a remarkable coincidence with the relation sustained by the Scottish Thane to the weird sisters. The popular supposition is that Macbeth was tempted by them to his bloody deeds, but the text shows that they were rather tempted by him. In the opening of the tragedy they throw themselves in his way; but it is because they recognize in him a secret influence which attracts them. Floating hither and thither in search of methods and instruments of wickedness, they are drawn towards the successful warrior as the lightning in a wandering cloud is drawn towards a rod of steel. A hidden affinity exists between these secret, black, and midnight hags and the seemingly frank and generous Thane of Glamis. Meeting him and Banquo on the blasted heath, they make no reply to the latter captain, "each her choppy finger laying upon her skinny lips;" but at Macbeth's command they respond, not in answering his query as to what they are, but in oracular proclamation of his present and future titles:—

"All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter!"

At the words he starts like one whose secret thoughts have been unfolded, whose dim and half-formed purpose has been revealed, who hears plainly and loudly spoken what hitherto has been only faintly and vaguely whispered in the dark chambers of his heart. It is the chemical solution bringing into view the image lying unseen upon the sensitive plate of the photographer. Thane of Cawdor he had not thought to be, but the mention of kingly honor and estate was like the recurrence of some dim, almost forgotten dream. In a moment messengers arrive from the king announcing to Macbeth that he is made Thane of Cawdor, the former owner of that title having been condemned to death for treason. It would seem reasonable and natural that, the first prediction having been thus fulfilled without step or action on his part, he might well have been content to wait for the coming of the greater honor foretold by the same authorities. But instead of that, he leaps at once to a bloody and dreadful conclusion. He will murder Duncan, and so succeed to his high office:—

"My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical."

Only a man bad in grain, utterly selfish, and with an outraged conscience, could or would rush into such a cruel and bloody way in the absence of any suggestion to that effect. The witches made no mention of murder; they but prophesied that he should be king. The fulfilment of their first prediction—that he should be "Thane of Cawdor"—followed upon the very heels of their foretelling. They judged rightly in supposing that the mere mention of kingly honors would be a talismanic word bringing into life and power the latent evil of his nature. Wicked themselves, they felt the subtle power of inherent and controlling wickedness in him, and sought him of kin with themselves. Unconsciously but truly he first allured and tempted these wicked ones, and was then deceived and misled by them.

So Saul tempts the witch of Endor. She would not use her art until by oaths and promises he had prevailed upon her. Then she proceeded to her task. We are not told what charms, what forms of incantation she employed, yet such there doubtless were. The bubbling caldron with its loathsome ingredients, the rhythmic chant with its unmeaning words, are not given in the Bible as they are in the tragedy. Nothing of the grotesque or ludicrous comes in to mar the solemn interest of the scene. At last, as in the play various apparitions rise, so from the dust of the earth in the witch's hut rose up a dim and shadowy figure, evidently a visitor from another world. In all the play there is nothing more thrilling than that shriek of the woman of Endor as she perceived that her mummeries had really taken effect. In the scene that follows, the terror of the woman, the anxiety of Saul, the colloquy between the living and the dead, with its dread prophecy of ruin to the king and his people, surpass in power and even in dramatic effect the eagerness of Macbeth, the scornful triumph of the witches, and the paltering in a double sense of those weird sisters, who spoke fair-sounding words hiding a fatal meaning.

Nor is there in all the tragedy anything so pathetic as the view of Saul when the dead prophet has ended his prediction. That tall form fell like a ruined tower, the locks once anointed with sacred oil, grown grey and scant, mingling with the dust of the poor hovel. Out of heart and hands the strength had gone, and fear filled them with trembling. And then comes in a touch of that nature which makes the whole world kin. The woman comes to him, and seeks to comfort him, entreating him to arise and eat. The proscribed and hunted witch, feared and shunned of men, save those who follow evil, nevertheless yearns with her woman's heart over the crushed monarch, and strives to console him who has no other comforter. It is more touching than Lear, the old and outcast king, consorting with the fool and seeking shelter with the madman.

A point of similarity comes into view in the final scene of these two histories. Hard pressed on every side, with his sons slain about him, wounded by the archers and sorely hurt, bidding his armor-bearer slay him, and, refused, falling upon his own sword, Saul perished upon Mount Gilboa. So Macbeth, forsaken of men and of God, mourning for his dead queen, flying from the conquering host, thought to die by his own weapon, and fell at last upon the heights of Dunsinane.

In this drama occurs also one of the passages in which Shakespeare borrows the language of Scripture, almost word for word. In the sacred history God sends a messenger to Eli with warning of woe upon his household. In the message these words are found:—"And the man of thine, whom I shall not cut off from mine altar, shall be to *consume thine eyes, and to grieve thine heart.*" In Macbeth's last interview with the witches he demands to know if Banquo's children shall ever reign as kings. They make reply:—

"Show his eyes and grieve his heart."

For pathos and sublimity, for noble thoughts and lofty examples, for heroic deeds and holy words, for comfort and for wisdom, we may search Shakespeare with splendid results. But for all these and more, let us search the Scriptures too, since therein holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.—*Northern Monthly.*

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VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12 2w mwf 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Gardea, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertiliser contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilising Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
I. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 10 mwf

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT. Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.
JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by
MR. LUTZ
In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.
WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmwlm
NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 3

WILLIAM WITTFELD.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—
SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthlm

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 25 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 8 No. 422 VINE Street.

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St [9 W 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
100,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,760·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,130,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
125,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,046,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·85.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,697·29
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173.	Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,549·00
		$1,407,321·54

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Lallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 11 2 3]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Money received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John F. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. A. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$150,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid,
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, Presidents
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 13 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA; NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 3m

GAMBLING-HOUSES OF NEW YORK.

Notwithstanding the law being against gambling, it prevails to a very great extent in New York. There is scarcely a street without a gambling-house—all private, of course, but well known to those who indulge in that excitement. The game played is generally "faro," and the stakes vary according to the class of house in which the game is played. In some of the lowest gaming-houses the stake is as low as five cents, and limited to a dollar—that is, the player cannot stake more than a dollar at a time, and not less than five cents. These latter houses are frequented by the very poorest workmen, discharged soldiers, broken-down gamblers, and street boys. I think of all the street boys in the world, the New York are most precocious. I have seen a shoeblack, about three feet high, walk up to the table, or "bank," as it is generally called, and stake his money (five cents) with the air of a young spendthrift to whom "money is no object."

The most aristocratic—if I may use such a word when speaking of a republican people—faro bank, or gambling-house, is John Morrissey's, in Union Square, close by the headquarters of the Fenians who believed in Head Centre O'Mahony. I have often sat in the windows of this gambling-house, and listened to the wild harangues of the Fenian Senators and Centres, etc., next door, and watched the upturned faces of the Celtic dupes who, with mouths and ears wide open, swallowed everything they heard, and subscribed their hardly-earned dollars to support, in luxury and extravagance, the unprincipled adventurers who, under the name of patriots, preyed upon their ignorance and credulity. John Morrissey was originally a prize-fighter, and lived by teaching the young Americans the noble art of self-defense, as he was not one of the leading men in his profession, and seldom ventured on a public fight. He afterwards set up a "Bar," or public house, and over this he established a small "Faro-bank," which he enlarged and improved by degrees until it became well known, and was very much frequented by the gamblers of New York. He succeeded so well at this business that he was able last year to go to Saratoga; and when all the country was flocking to that fashionable summer resort, he, having taken the largest house there, opened an immense hotel, ball-rooms, and gambling-rooms, and it is said he cleared a profit of two millions of dollars during the season. He is now mentioned as one of those who pay the most income tax. His gambling-house in Union Square is magnificently furnished; at all hours of the day or night tables are laid out with every description of refreshment, which any frequenter may partake of. The wines are very good. Almost every game of chance is played, and the stakes are very high and unlimited. The frequenters of this house are the wealthy and wild young men of New York, and, occasionally, a Southern-looking man who, perhaps, has saved some of his property, and the everlasting professional gambler.

It is very easy to distinguish the professional from the ordinary gambler. The latter has a nervous expression about the mouth, and an intense gaze upon the cards, and altogether a very serious, anxious appearance; while the professional plays in a very quiet manner, and seems to care but little how the game goes, and his desire to appear as if the game was new to him is almost certain to expose him.

Previous to the struggle for independence in the South, there were many hundreds of gamblers scattered about through the Southern towns, and the Mississippi steamboats used to abound with them. In the South a gambler was regarded as outside the pale of society, and classed with the slave-trader, who was looked upon with loathing by the very same men who traded with him; such was the inconsistency of public opinion.

When the war broke out, and there were no longer any passenger steamboats on the Mississippi, the gambler's "occupation was gone" in the sunny South; patriotism he knew not of; and fearing conscription, he made his way to the less hospitable and more frugal North. The large cities were, of course, their principal meeting places: New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were filled with them. The great inflation of the currency, the chronic state of excitement brought on by the war, and the large bounties issued to recruits, made those cities good fields for gambling operations. The American gambler differs from his European brethren in many respects; he is very frequently, in education, appearance, and manner, a gentleman; and if his private history were known, it would be found that he was of good birth, and was at one time possessed of considerable fortune, but having lost all at the gaming-table, he gradually came down to the level of those who proved his ruin, and having no profession nor means of livelihood left to him, he adopted their mode of life.

On one occasion I met a brother of a Southern General (very famous in the late war, and still a wealthy man), who at one time was one of the richest planters in the State of Louisiana, and now acting as an agent for a set of gamblers to decoy young men of means from the several hotels in New York to their gaming-house. After losing everything he had he became a croupier in a gambling-house in New Orleans, and afterwards plied his trade on the Mississippi for some years; then went into Mexico, and finally went to New York, where he opened a house on his own account. During the war he speculated in "greenbacks," and lost all his ill-gotten gains, and had to descend to his present position.

There is nothing very interesting in this house of John Morrissey's; the same flocks of well-dressed and fashionable-looking men of all ages pass in and out all through the day and night; tens of thousands of dollars are lost and won; the "click" of the markers never ceases; all speak in a low tone—everything has a serious, quiet appearance. The dealers seem to know everyone, and nod familiarly to all who approach their tables. John Morrissey is occasionally to be seen walking through the rooms, apparently a disinterested spectator. He is a short, thick-set man, of about forty years, dark complexion, and wears a long beard, dresses in a slovenly manner, and walks with a swagger. Now and then he approaches a table, makes a few bets, and is then lost in the crowd.

After the opera-house and theatres are closed, this gambling-house becomes very full. In fact, the best time to see it to advantage is about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.

A little below the New York Hotel, and on the opposite side of Broadway, there is a gambling-house, not quite so "respectable" as the one I have been describing; here the stakes are not below a dollar, and not more than twenty-five; there are no refreshments gratis, and the rooms are not so well furnished. The men to be seen gaming in this house, differ but very little in appearance from those in Union Square, but there seems to be less *discipline* amongst them, and more noise and confusion. It is a rare thing to see an intoxicated man in a gambling-house, the doorkeepers are very particular as to whom they admit, and any disturbance which might call for the interference of the police would be ruinous to their business. The police are undoubtedly aware of everything going on in these houses, and do not interfere so long as everything goes on quietly. Now and then a clerk spends his employer's money, and it is discovered where he lost it, then a *raid* is made by the police in force, the tables and all the gaming paraphernalia are carried off, and the proprietors heavily fined.

I witnessed a case of this: a young man, in the employment of a commission merchant, appropriated a large sum of his employer's money, and lost it at "faro." He was arrested, and confessed what he had done with it. The police at once proceeded to the house where the faro bank was kept, and the scene, when it was known that the police were below, beggars description. The tables were upset, and markers were flying about. Men, sprawling and scrambling on the floor, fought with one another for whatever they could seize; then the police entered and cleared the house, having arrested the owners of the bank. This was in one of the lowest gaming-houses, where "skin" games (cheating games) are practised.

In the gambling-house in Broadway, near the New York Hotel, I have often noticed a young man, apparently of some eighteen or twenty years of age, fashionably dressed, and of prepossessing appearance. On some days he would play very high, and seemed to have most remarkable luck, but he always played with the air of an old gamester, seeming careless as to whether he won or lost. One night he lost so heavily that he attracted the notice of all the players, every stake of his was swept away, and he still played on till his last dollar was lost; then he quietly walked out, whistling a popular Yankee air. He was there next day, minus his great coat, and watch and chain—he lost again, went out, and returned in his shirt sleeves, having pawned his coat, studs, and everything he could with decency divest himself of. He lost everything, and when I next saw him he was selling newspapers in front of the Post Office.

The mania for gambling is a most singular one. I have known a man to win a thousand dollars in a few hours, and yet he would not expend a dollar to get a dinner, but when he felt hungry, he went to a baker's shop and bought a loaf of bread, and that same night lost all his money at roulette.

There is another house on the corner of Centre and Grand streets, open during night and day. The stakes here are the same as in the one on Broadway, which I have just mentioned, and the people who play are very much the same—in fact, the same faces are constantly to be met with in all the gambling houses, from the highest to the lowest. When a gambler has but a small capital, he will go to a small house, where small stakes are admissible. I saw a man win fifty or sixty dollars at this place, and then hand in his checks (markers) to be cashed. The dealer handed him the money, and said, "Now you go off, straight away to Union Square, and pay away all you have won from here to John Morrissey. That is the way with all of them, they never come here until they are dead broke, and have only a dirty dollar or so to risk." There was some truth in what he said, but notwithstanding he managed to keep the bank going on.

There is a great temptation to a man who has won a sum of money at a small gambling-house to go to a higher one, as he may then at a single stake win as much as he could possibly win if he had a run of luck in a dozen stakes at the smaller bank.

The house in Grand street is painted a bright green, built of wood, and has a rather quiet bar down stairs. There does not seem to be very much done there in the gambling way, as half those who go in do not play. They stand around the tables, looking on, while not more than a few venture a stake on the game.

In No. 102, in the Bowery, there is one of the lowest of the gaming-houses I have seen in the Empire City. The proprietor is an Irishman; he employs three men as dealers, and they relieve one another every four hours during the day and night. The stakes here are of the lowest, and the people to be seen here of the most rough to be found in the city. The game is "faro," as elsewhere.

In this place I met an old friend with whom I had served in the army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee, in his Virginia campaign of 1865. He told me he had been in New York since the end of the war, and lived a very uncertain sort of life. Whatever money he could earn he spent at the gaming-table. Sometimes he had a run of luck, and whilst it lasted he dressed well, and stopped at the most expensive hotels. One night he would sleep at the Astor House; and perhaps the next night he would not be able to pay for his bed, and would stay all night in the parks. Strange to say, hundreds live in this way, which is vulgarly called "scratching" in New York. I afterwards saw my friend driving an omnibus; and when I could speak to him, I found that he was still attending the banks with every cent he earned.

It is amusing to watch the proprietor of this place at the Bowery; he has a joke for every one he sees. "Hallo, old sport!" he cries; "come and try your luck—you look lucky this evening; and if you make a good run you may sport a gold watch and chain, and a velvet vest, like myself." Then to another, "Young clear-the-way, you look down at the mouth to-night! come along, and have a turn! and never mind your supper to-night."

In this way the days and nights are passed in those gambling-houses.—*London Society.*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1 PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 2 1

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, November 16
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
8 7

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON .... CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES .... CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.
JUNIATA, 1218 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 26, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail road.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of the New Orleans line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana for freight and passengers both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 1 No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·35 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	12·00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	8·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·44 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·40 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·30 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00, and 6·30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail .... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express .... 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant .... 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·30
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
October 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¼ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 1 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Pemberton at 7·55 A. M. and 2·05 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 8·17 " " 2·27 "
" Moorestown " 8·42 " " 2·52 "
10 22 1 C. SAILER, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK;
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 1

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
6 15 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

MRS. LINCOLN'S NECESSITIES.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—The true reason why Mrs. Lincoln's alleged necessities fail to meet with recognition or sympathy from the American people, is attributable to the fact that this female has, from the first moment of her social elevation, striven most industriously to alienate the affection and respect of the nation by the coarseness and vulgarity of her nature and her ostentatious displays of selfishness and ill-breeding. During those years of national suffering and anguish which cast a pall of sorrow over almost every household in our land, and which drew thousands of tenderly-nurtured women from their luxurious or comfortable homes to soften the pain and minister to the wants of wounded and dying soldiers, this woman, with her well-known secession proclivities, dressed as extravagantly and spent as unsparingly as though she were constantly celebrating some great national jubilee; and close upon the heels of a disastrous defeat of our arms, issued invitations for a grand ball, and danced to music which scarcely drowned the groans of our suffering men who were dying by thousands in hospitals in and about Washington. "Oh, the Queen must dance!"

Vulgarity and coarseness may be forgiven in a woman, but selfishness and inhumanity never; and to her own conduct during the time which tried *men's* souls (and proved the souls of true women), Mrs. Lincoln must look for an explanation of the indifference to her wants, if such wants have real existence. She must not seek to identify herself with her husband, and charge with want of affection the people who revere his memory even more than that of Washington. The American nation *tolerated* Mrs. Lincoln because she was the wife of the man they so loved and venerated, *just because she was his wife*, and from no merit of her own. She was an inevitable evil, and they made the best of her, simply because there was no way of getting rid of her.

The New York *Herald*, in its malignity to the Republican party, has espoused her cause, and in its efforts to bring disgrace upon its political opponents, is striving to elevate her to a high position of womanly dignity, gentleness, and honor. It claims that she possessed the deepest affection and devotion of Abraham Lincoln's great heart, and that this consideration, if no other, should commend her to the love and care of the people. It is not altogether clear that Mrs. Lincoln did receive from her husband the highest love and respect of which his nature was capable, although his great sense of duty and loyalty would not allow him to *seem* otherwise than devoted and respectful towards the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children.

That she was always amiable and submissive, as the *Herald* reports her, we are inclined to doubt, from the fact that she scolded her husband vociferously, and insulted his friends frequently. Directly after his nomination by the Chicago Convention, some distinguished members of the Republican party being in Springfield, encountered Mr. Lincoln at the hotel, and spent the evening with him there, talking over the chances of his election, its probable result upon the country, etc. They remained until late, and then volunteered to walk with him to his home. Directly, as Mr. Lincoln knocked for admission, the night-capped head of his "little woman" popped out of the window above, and, regardless of observant eyes or ears, rated him soundly for his untimely hours, and in a tone which Mrs. Caudle might have envied, closed by saying, "Abe Lincoln, you will not get in that door this night, so you may just take your long legs over the back fence," which the illustrious candidate for the Presidency was forced to do. So much for womanly gentleness and submission. This may be a sort of wifely obedience observable among a certain class of women, but it does not seem to belong to the *genus* gentlewoman.

As mistress of the White House she carried things with too high a hand to propitiate a people so jealous of their rights and privileges as this great Yankee nation. A certain portion of the President's house is set apart for the use of the President's family exclusively, whilst certain other portions have been always left open to the free visits and inspection of the people. Besides the East room, there are the Red and Blue parlors, which had always until the advent of Mrs. Lincoln been open to all visitors. All these, with the exception of the East room, she usurped power over, ordering them to be closed. This closing of the Red room gave great offence, as it contained Stuart's picture of General Washington, painted from life, and was regarded as a sort of Mecca by all true Americans.

It may be that some natural mortification and shame may have induced the closing of these rooms to visitors by Mrs. Lincoln, as almost every object of interest they contained bore evidence of the vandalism (not of the visitors, as has been asserted, but) of the defacing pencil and dirty fingers of that miracle of juvenile humor and good breeding, "Little Tad," who, with true artistic genius, had scorched whiskers, moustaches, eyebrows, etc., on all the busts which adorned the corridors leading to the public rooms.

Later than these days of her pride and power, when supposed to be mourning the martyrdom of her husband, the horror of which shook to its centre the heart of the nation, Mrs. Lincoln managed (by circulating the report that she was about to become a mother) to retain for many weeks possession of the Presidential mansion, excluding Mr. Johnson and his family whilst she was packing up and appropriating to her own use all the portable valuables the house contained, including the gold forks, spoons, &c., which were no more the property of the President's widow than the crown jewels of England are the property of the Queen of England. To so great an extent was the plunder carried on, that it became necessary to refurnish the Executive mansion entirely, upon Mrs. Lincoln's evacuation of it, to render it fit for the occupancy of the present incumbent.

These things are matters of history, and if the report is to go abroad that the American people are indifferent to the necessities of the widow of Abraham Lincoln, let it at least be known that neither in her public nor private career has she done anything to win the respect or esteem of this people; that she was by many regarded as a spy in the pay of the country's enemies in the days of its sorest trials; and that this last attempt to force herself upon the notice of the public by the sale of her cast-off clothing has been a political dodge, instigated by her friends the Copperheads, to cast odium upon their enemies the Republicans.

Mrs. Lincoln now threatens those who deprecate her present efforts to obtain notoriety with a publication of documents to prove that they are disappointed place-seekers and dishonest politicians, who sought her for her power and influence in days of prosperity, and now, in her day of adversity, ignore her wants and defame her. It is possible that there may be those who have so acted; but it would be well if Mrs. Lincoln would remember that, had she been a truly dignified and womanly woman, it would have been impossible for any man, however rude and coarse his nature, to approach with *bribes* and entreaties for place or power the President's wife. There is a law of affinities governing these things as well as all others, and the old proverbs of "Like begets like," "Birds of a feather," etc., hold true of Mrs. Lincoln and her friends, as well as of other people. M. A. C.

Sale of the Webster Farm in Franklin, New Hampshire.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, October 23.

The death of Mr. R. L. Tay, of late years the owner of the Webster farm, rendered it desirable, in order to settle the estate, that it should be sold. It was accordingly advertised very extensively, and if not a large number of bidders, at least a good-sized crowd was expected. At the appointed time, however, not three dozen persons, all told, were present. Two or three gentlemen from Boston and some of the neighboring farmers were all that assembled, either from curiosity, interest in the place, desire to purchase, or respect for the memory of Daniel Webster.

The home place was first put up. It consisted of one hundred and ninety acres of land, with the old dwelling house in which the Webster family lived during the boyhood of Daniel Webster, and which was owned by Mr. Webster afterwards until his death—the new two-story house built by Mr. Tay, the dwelling house built by Webster for John Taylor, the new stable built by Mr. Tay, and the large old Webster barn. It was finally bid off by Mr. R. L. Tay, heirs, for $15,400. A lot of intervale containing sixty-two acres was next put up, and was sold for one acre. A wood and pasture lot of one hundred acres was then sold to James Taylor, for $50 per acre. The wood lot of sixty-seven acres was sold for $24·50 per acre to Charles Wolcott, of Burlington, Vermont, and the four hundred acre pasture lot was withdrawn.

Charles Wolcott, of Burlington, Vermont, recently killed by falling from a railroad bridge.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16§

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 2 2rd NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

WANTS.

$15,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR five years, on first mortgage on productive property, worth $50,000, located in the most thriving business town in the State (Philadelphia and Pittsburg excepted), for which equal to ten per cent. interest will be paid semi-annually in this city, if desired. Satisfactory city references given to parties who can furnish the money on or before November 12, and none others need address.

D. J. C., Ledger Office,

For two days, saying where an interview may be had. 10 24 2t*

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale Ground on the south side of GREEN Street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets.

Also, at the Northeast corner of FIFTEENTH and NORTH Streets. Also, at the Northeast corner of BROAD Street, and GIRARD Avenue. Also, at the Southwest corner of EIGHTH and DICKERSON Streets. LEWIS A. SCOTT,

10 24 6t* No. 1806 LOCUST Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 801 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 150 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN.

CARBON MEZZOTINTS. PICTURES. PERMANENT

914 Chesnut St.

Attention is called to the new Carbon Mezzotints, just introduced by WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists, Nos. 914 CHESNUT Street, and 668 BROADWAY, New York.

This new style of portraiture, which is making such a stir in the art abroad, is produced by no other establishment in Philadelphia.

The merits of these pictures are:—

Absolute Permanence. { Being printed with the same material as that used in Steel Engravings, they are free from chemical changes.

Softness. { They present no such hardness and intense shadows as are common in the ordinary chemical photographs, but the lights are soft, and the shades transparent, as in nature.

Finish. { From the nature of the materials used in these pictures, they have an artistic finish which is unattainable by the former method of printing.

The public are invited to examine specimens at the only Gallery where these pictures are furnished.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN.

10 14 mwf 6t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $20 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $25, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 3imwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

THE LATEST

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

IN

BYZANTINE
CORAL,
ENAMEL
GENEVA
VENETIAN,
ROMAN,
PARISIAN

JEWELRY,

NOW OPENING BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY.

PEARL,
IVORY,
RUBBER HANDLE
KNIVES,

STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.

SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

9 18 wfm3morp PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

FINE FANCY GOODS

FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS,

BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS

AND

LUNCH BOOKS.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,

RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp

FAMILY. FLOUR.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 6§

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS, AND

VELVET

CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN

CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 28 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE.

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 1mwlmrp

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. 922 CHESNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS & W. & W. B. J. WOODWARD.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

10 14 1J1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

10 15 tuf6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4§] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS,

ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 1mrp

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 2? thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

DRY GOODS.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.

FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1·75.
FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1·00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS, 90 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.

ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.

HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.

We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.

EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.

Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.

All-wool Blankets, $3·00.
Large size Blankets, $4·00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5·00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6·00.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.

BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK.
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

10 15 tuf6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

9 24 6m NOS. 10 AND 21 N. FOURTH ST.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm 24t A. MYERS.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

FOR FALL SALES,

LYONS VELVETS.

VELVET CLOTHS.

SACK CLOTHS.

FINE POPLINS.

10 19 wfm2m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.